

BULGARIA

**IN FIGURES
AND DIAGRAMS**

70

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**IN FIGURES
AND DIAGRAMS**

RUMANIA

● **SOFIA**

YUGOSLAVIA

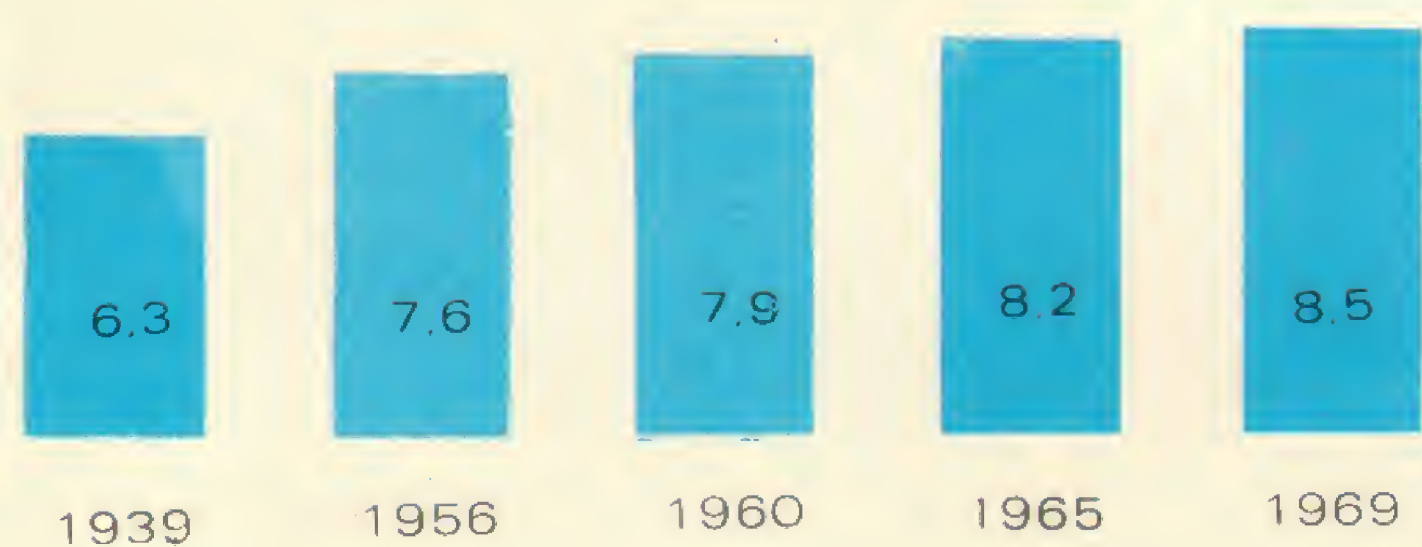
GREECE

TURKEY

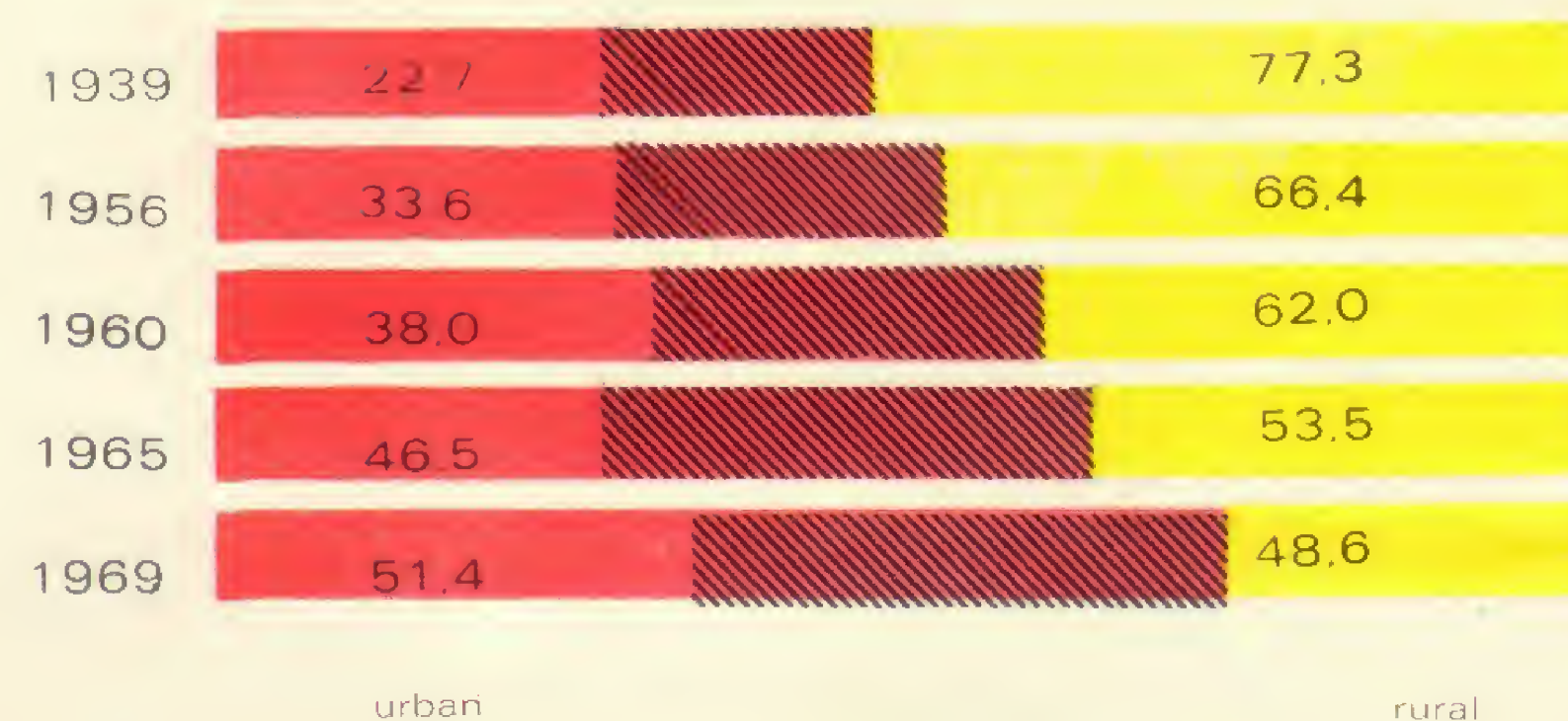


1. POPULATION

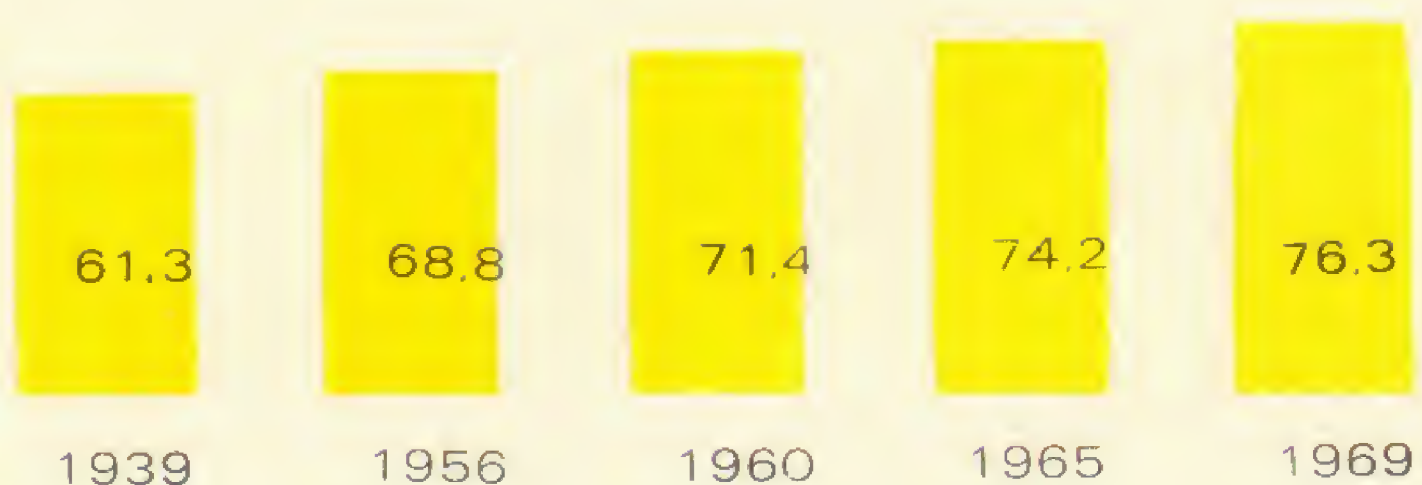
POPULATION AT THE END OF THE YEAR - MILLION



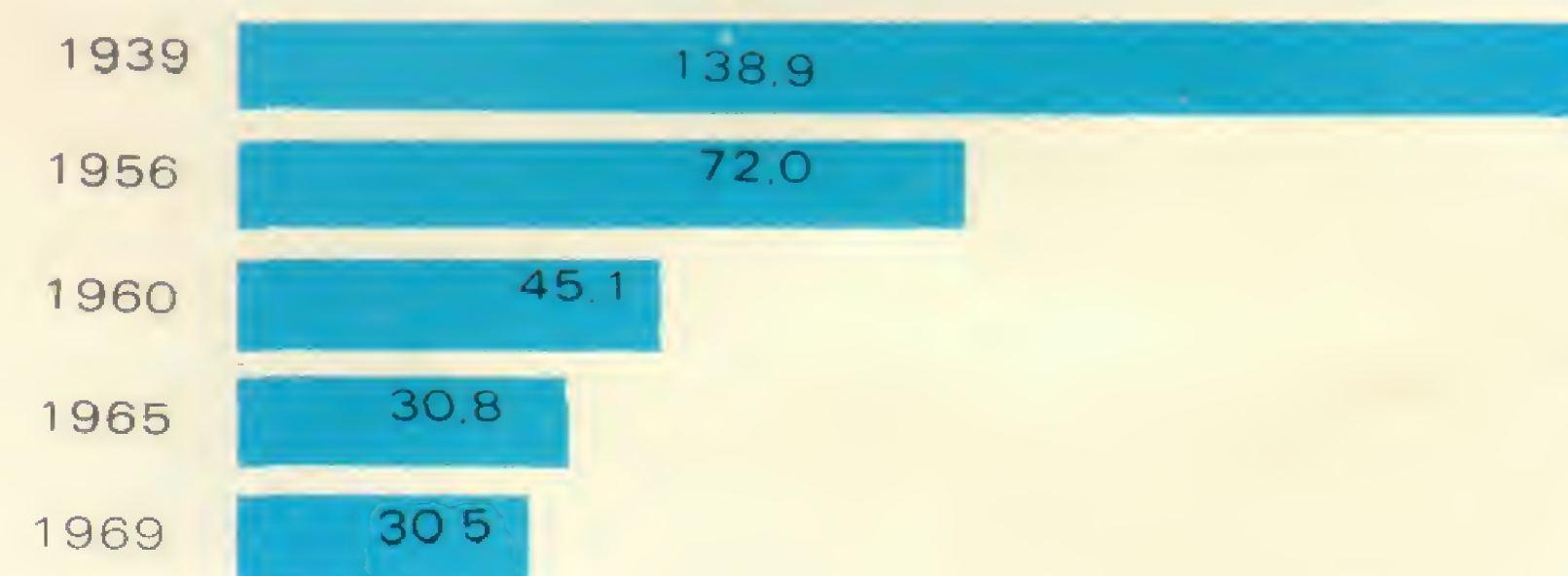
RATIO OF URBAN TO RURAL POPULATION



POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE KILOMETRE



DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD PER THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS



EXPECTATION OF LIFE OF THE POPULATION

	1935 - 39	1956 - 57	1965 - 67
Total	52	66	71
men	51	64	69
women	53	68	73



Towns over 100,000 inhabitants



The People's Republic of Bulgaria is situated in Southeast Europe and occupies a territory of 111,000 square kilometres. Her population by the end of 1969 had amounted to 8,467,000, with an average 76 persons per square kilometre. As regards the size of the population, Bulgaria ranks 17th among the 33 countries in Europe, and as regards the density of the population, 23th.

Private ownership of the means of production and the exploitation of man by man have been abolished in Bulgaria. This has led to a rapid development of the forces of production and to a considerable territorial redistribution of the population, as a result of which essential changes have taken place in the ratio of the urban to the rural population. At present 51 per cent of the country's population lives in the towns.

Under the influence of socialist industrialization and the reconstructions in agriculture, as well as under the influence of technical development, towns have considerably expanded and new industrial centres have emerged. Numerous villages have changed their appearance and have been transformed into inhabited localities of an urban type. More than 38 per cent of the urban population lives in the towns of Sofia, Plovdiv, Varna, Roussé and Bourgas. In Sofia alone is concentrated 21 per cent of the country's urban population.

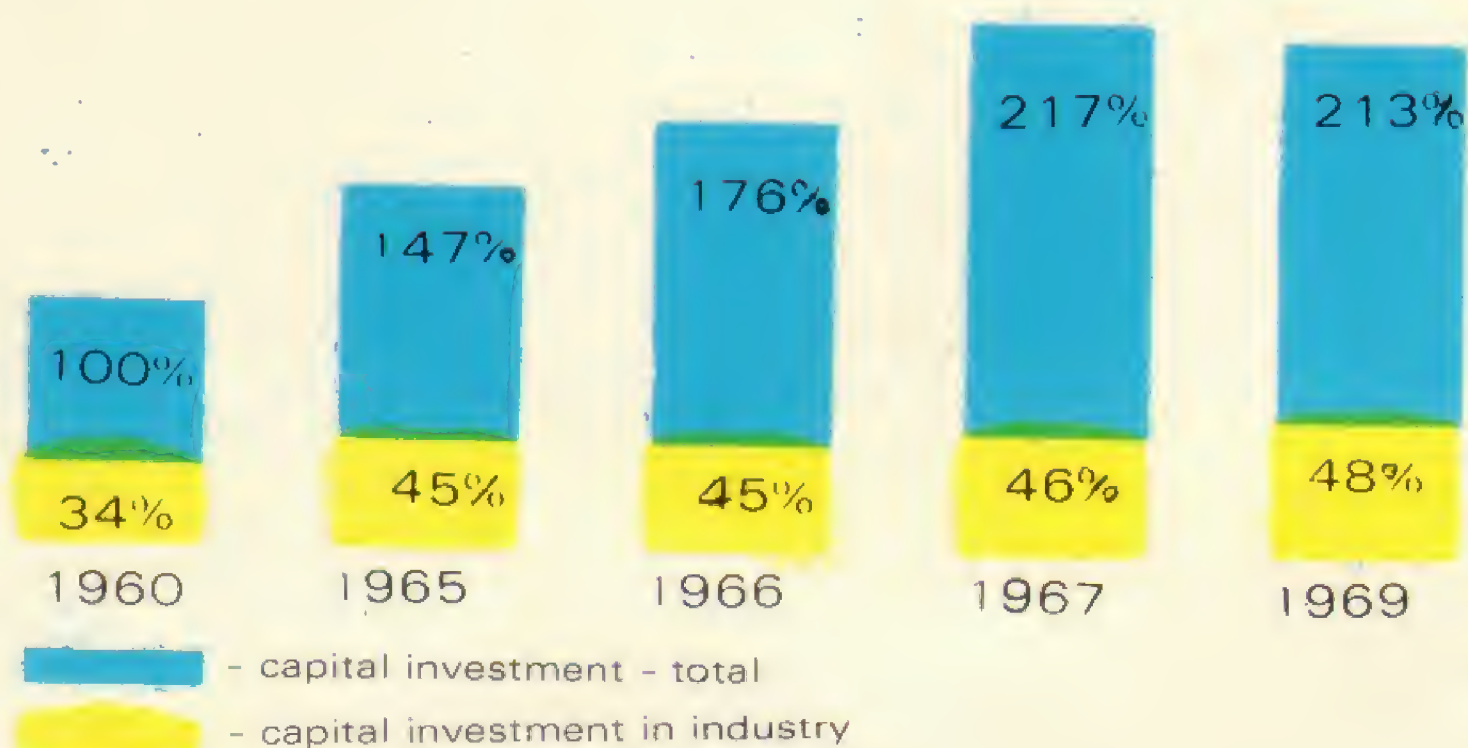
The population of Bulgaria enjoys free medical assistance. Special care is being taken for the protection of children and mothers. As a result, infant mortality has decreased more than four-fold. Now Bulgaria is among the countries with a low infant mortality: 30 deaths of infants under one year old per thousand live births.

The decrease in the general and the infant death rate has led to a rise in the expectation of life: from 52 years in 1935-1939 to 71 years in 1965-1967.

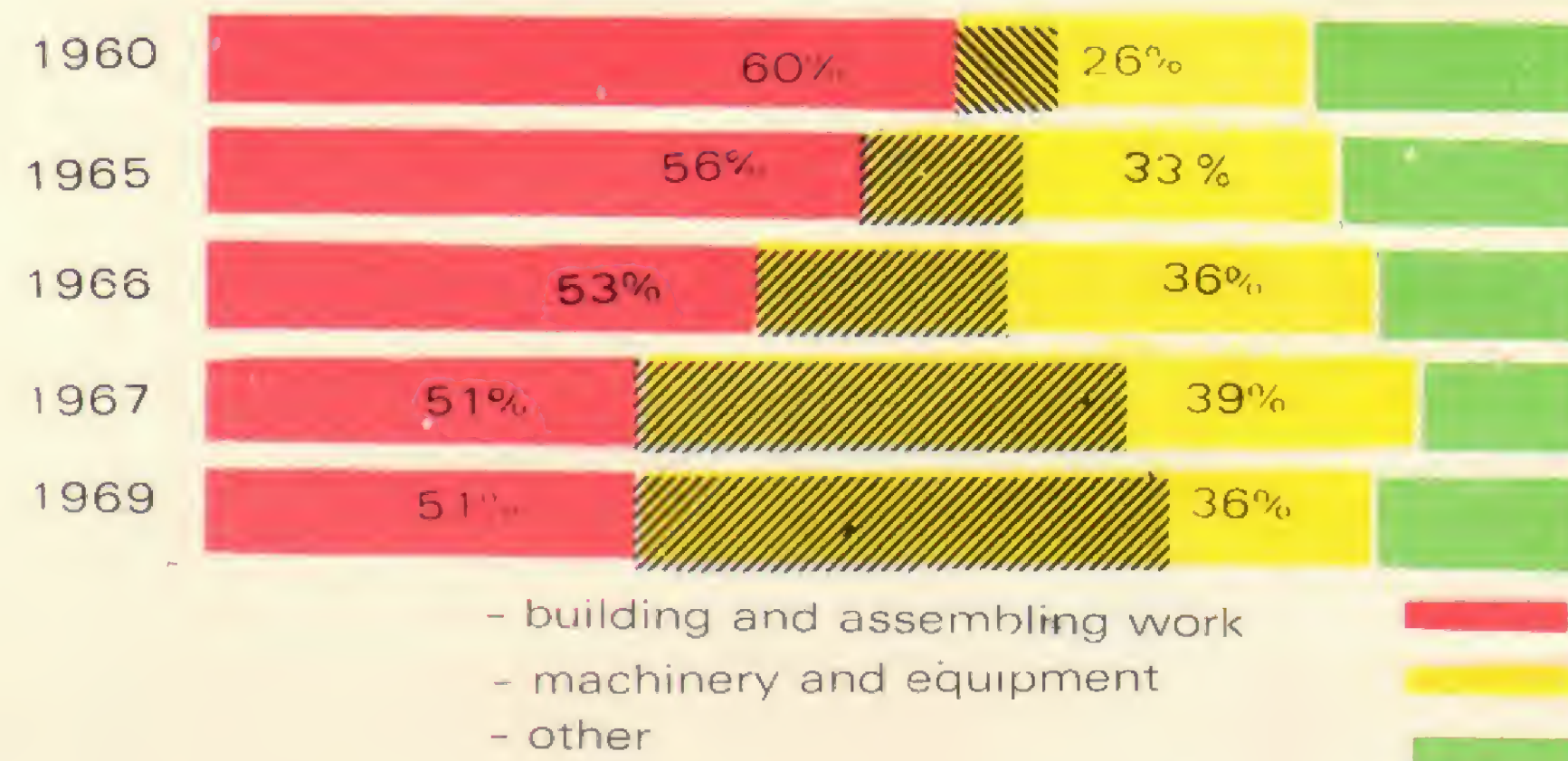
During the last few years the birth rate and the natural growth of the population have been continuously rising.

2. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL BASE AND MANPOWER

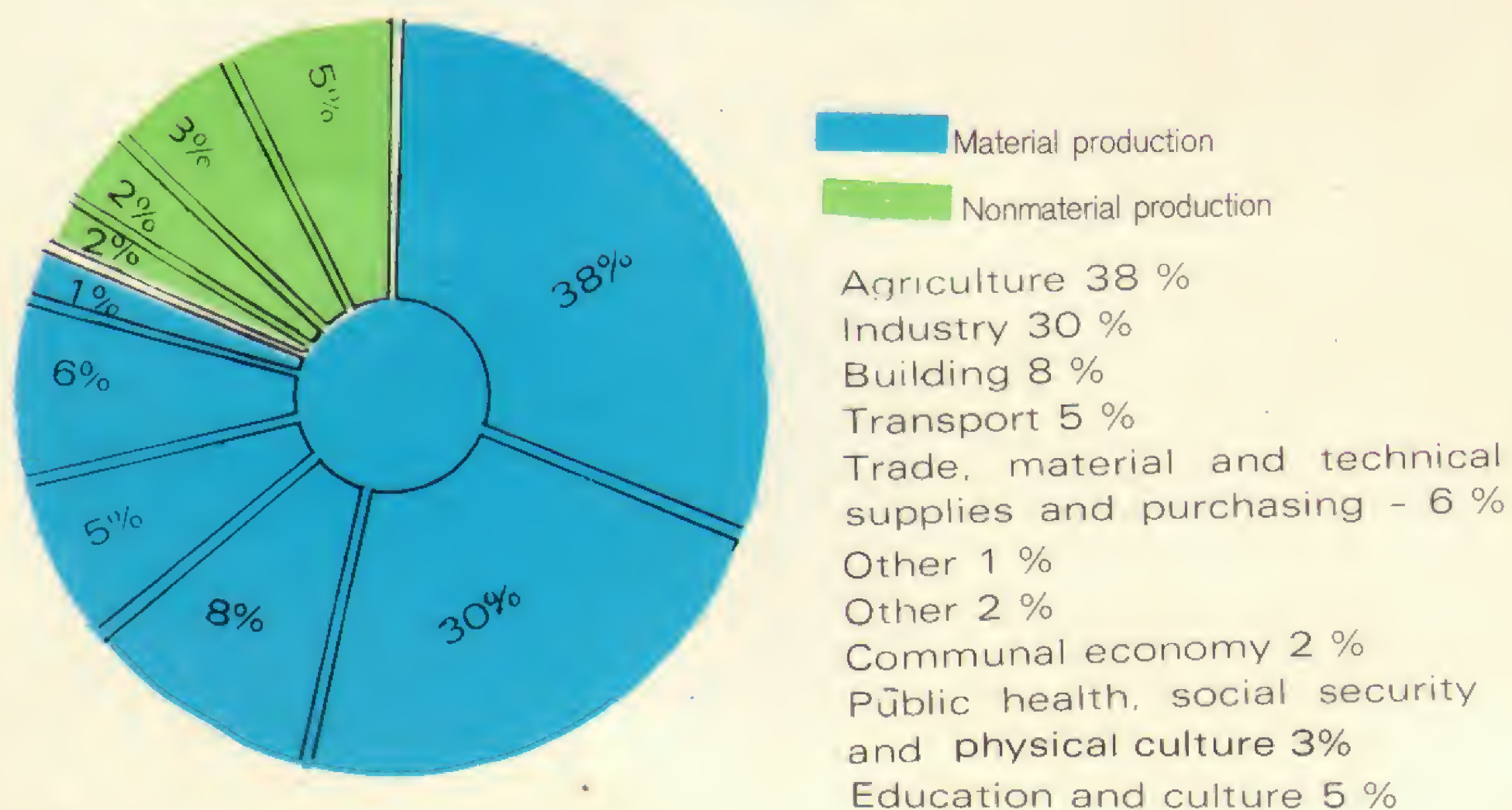
CAPITAL INVESTMENT



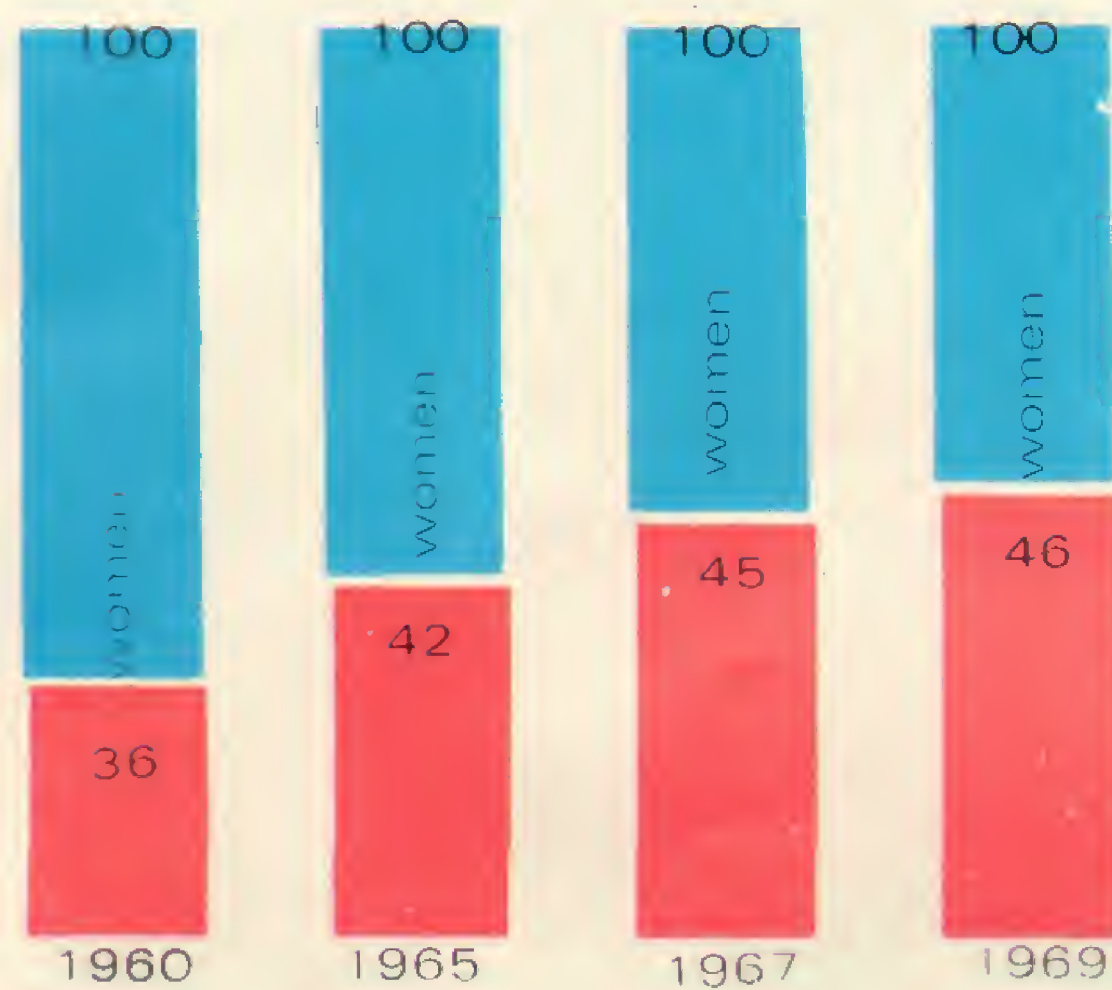
CAPITAL INVESTMENT STRUCTURE



Persons engaged by branches 1969



Workers and employees

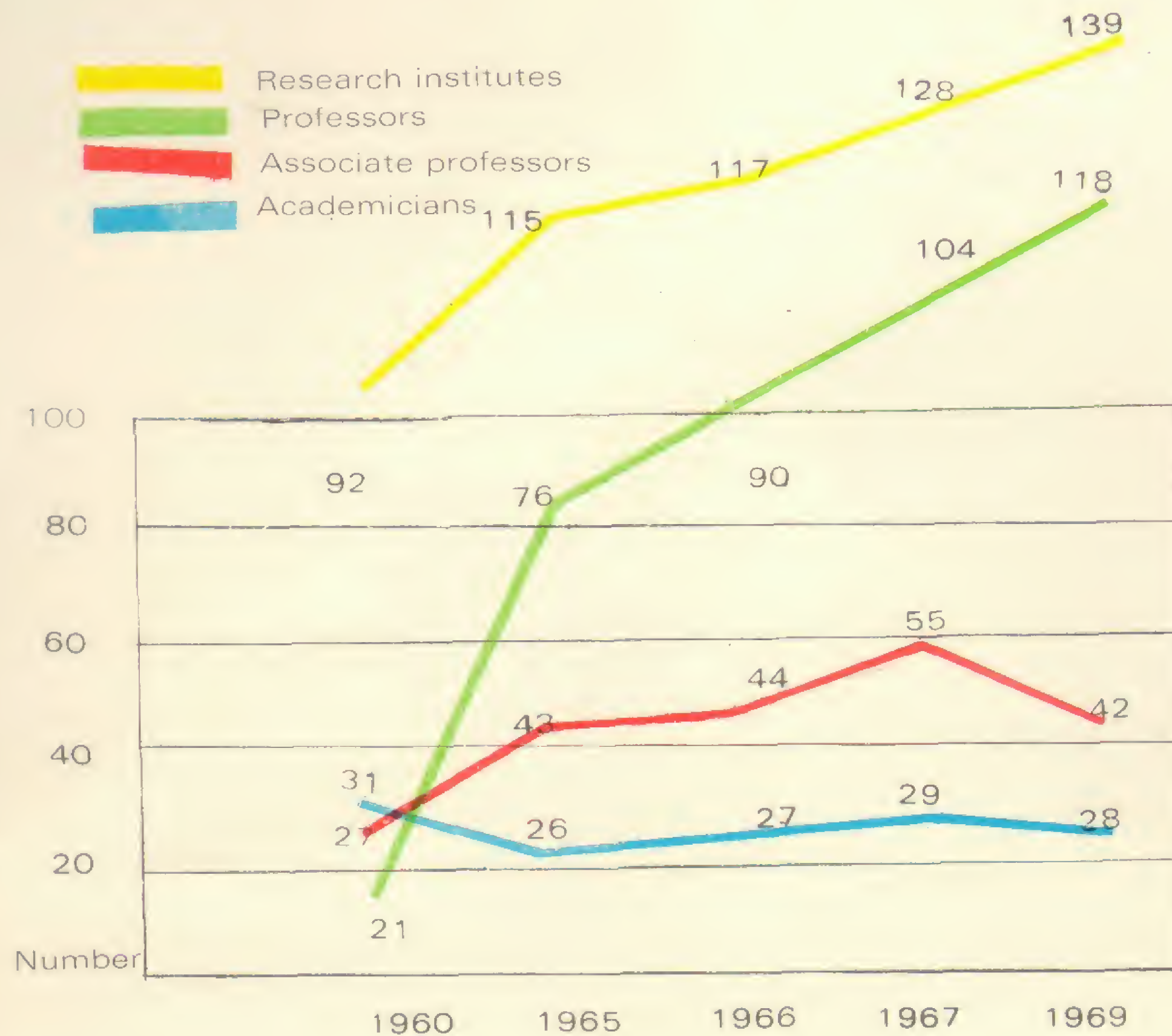


The low level of economic development in the past did not allow a full use to be made of the country's labour resources. The overwhelming part of the population fit to work was engaged in agriculture.

Profound changes have taken place in the structure of the population engaged in the national economy during the years of the people's rule. The number and proportion of those engaged in industry, building, transport and the other non-agricultural branches increased. Whereas in the first years after World War II, those engaged outside agriculture amounted to about 20 per cent of the entire economically active population, at present they are about 60 per cent. Socialist public relations have ensured political and social equality of rights for the Bulgarian women. Now 46 per cent of the workers and employees are women.

The accelerated development of the forces of production in Bulgaria demanded the rapid development of the material and technical base of socialist society. This has led to a considerable expansion of the scope of intensive construction in all branches of the national economy. Nearly 3,000 million leva were invested in building in 1969 alone. Never in the past have such enormous funds been allocated for economic and cultural development. The rate of the funds invested in the development of industry has been the highest: 48 per cent of the total volume of capital investment. Large-scale construction has been conducted outside material production in the cultural and communal spheres: numerous dwellings, schools, hospitals, reading clubs, rest homes, etc. have been built.

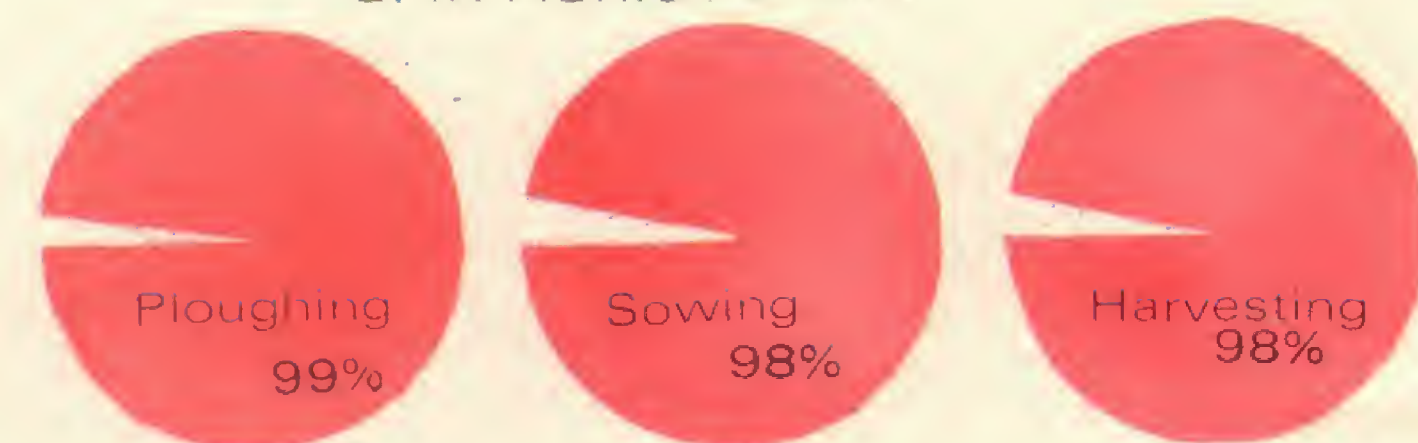
3. SCIENCE AND TECHNICAL PROGRESS



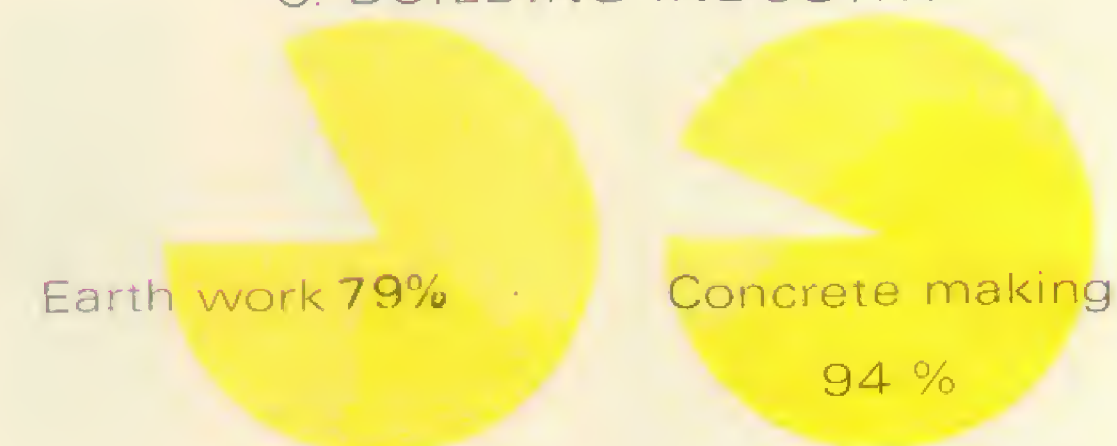
MECHANIZATION OF WORK IN 1969
A. In industry



B. IN AGRICULTURE



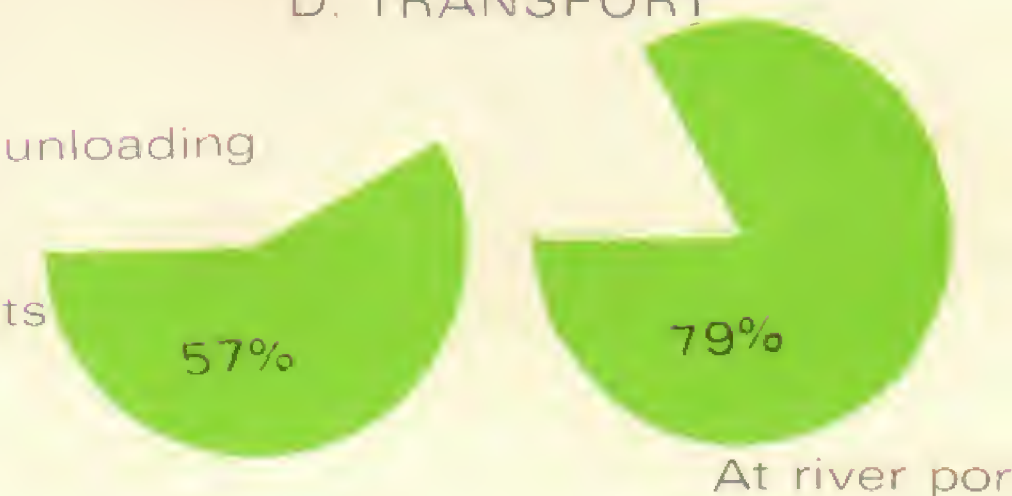
C. BUILDING INDUSTRY



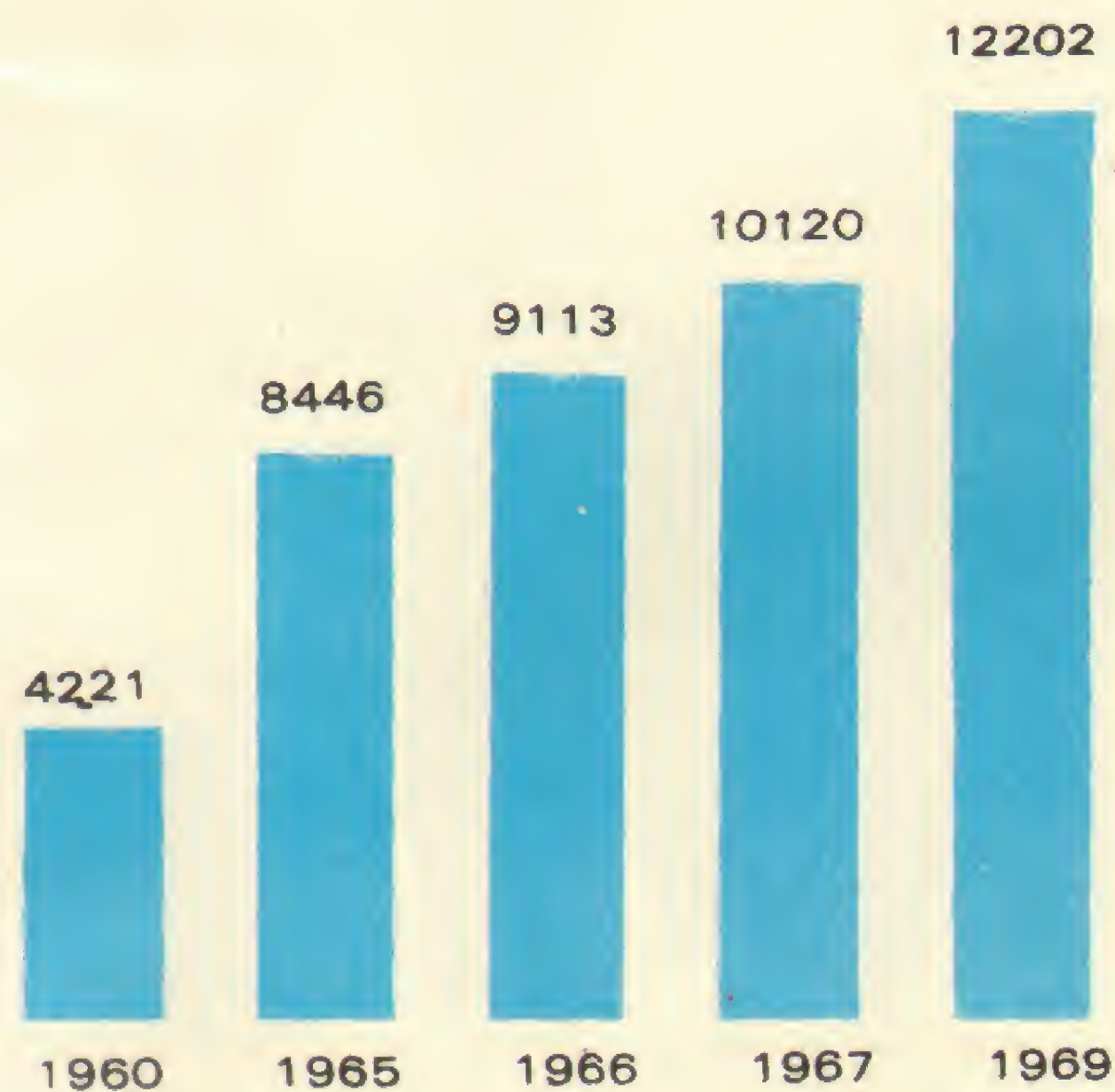
D. TRANSPORT

Loading and unloading operations

At sea ports



Electricity used as motive power and in technological processes per worker on an average - kWh



Extremely great importance is being paid to the development of science. A network of scientific offices and institutes has been developed within a short period of time. The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences has been thoroughly reorganized. An Academy of Agricultural Sciences has been founded. At present 139 research institutes with more than 5,000 scientific workers are active in this country. In 1969 in Bulgaria there were about 1.5 times more research institutes and about 2.5 times more scientific workers than in 1956. Research sectors have been developed at the establishments of higher learning.

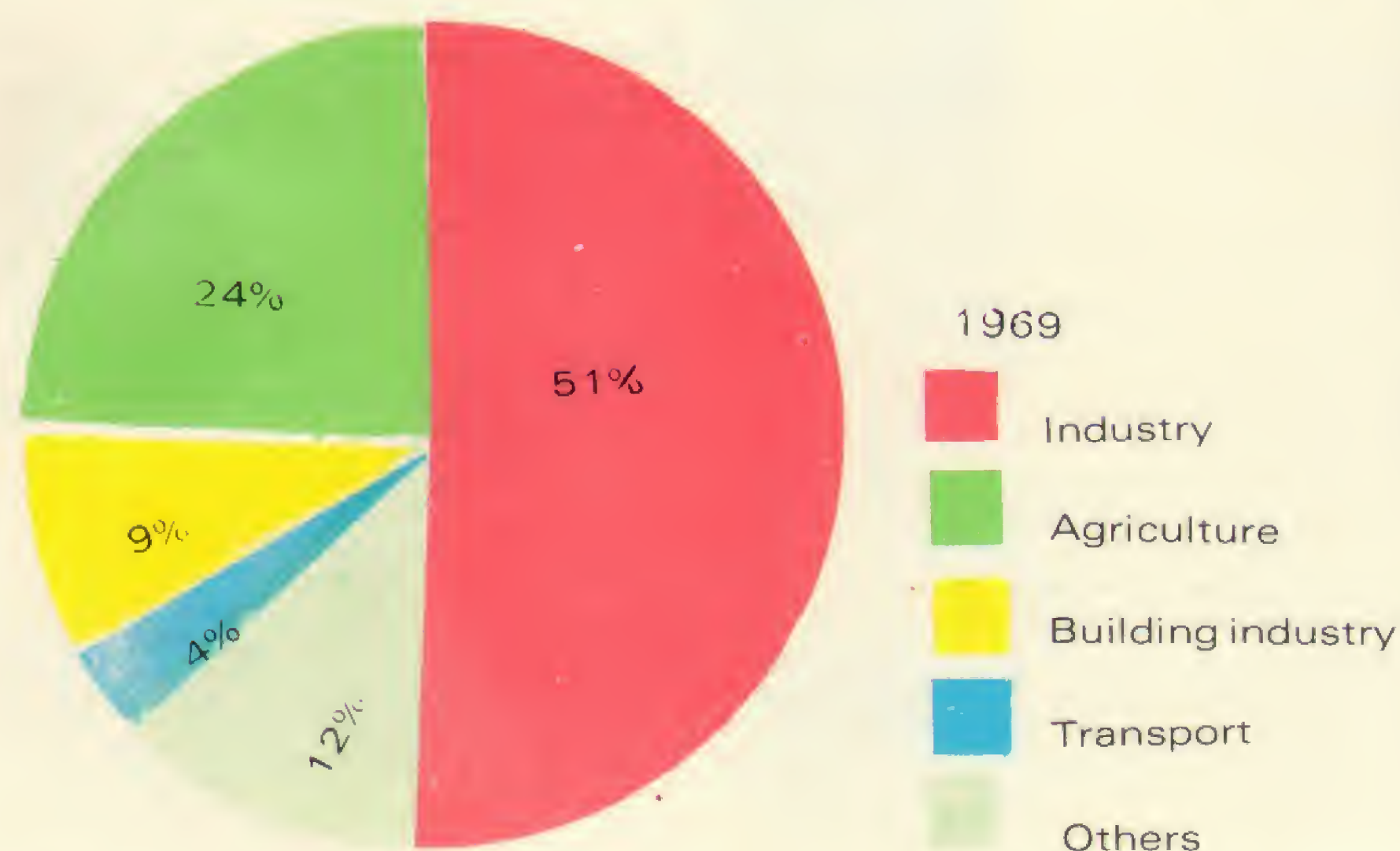
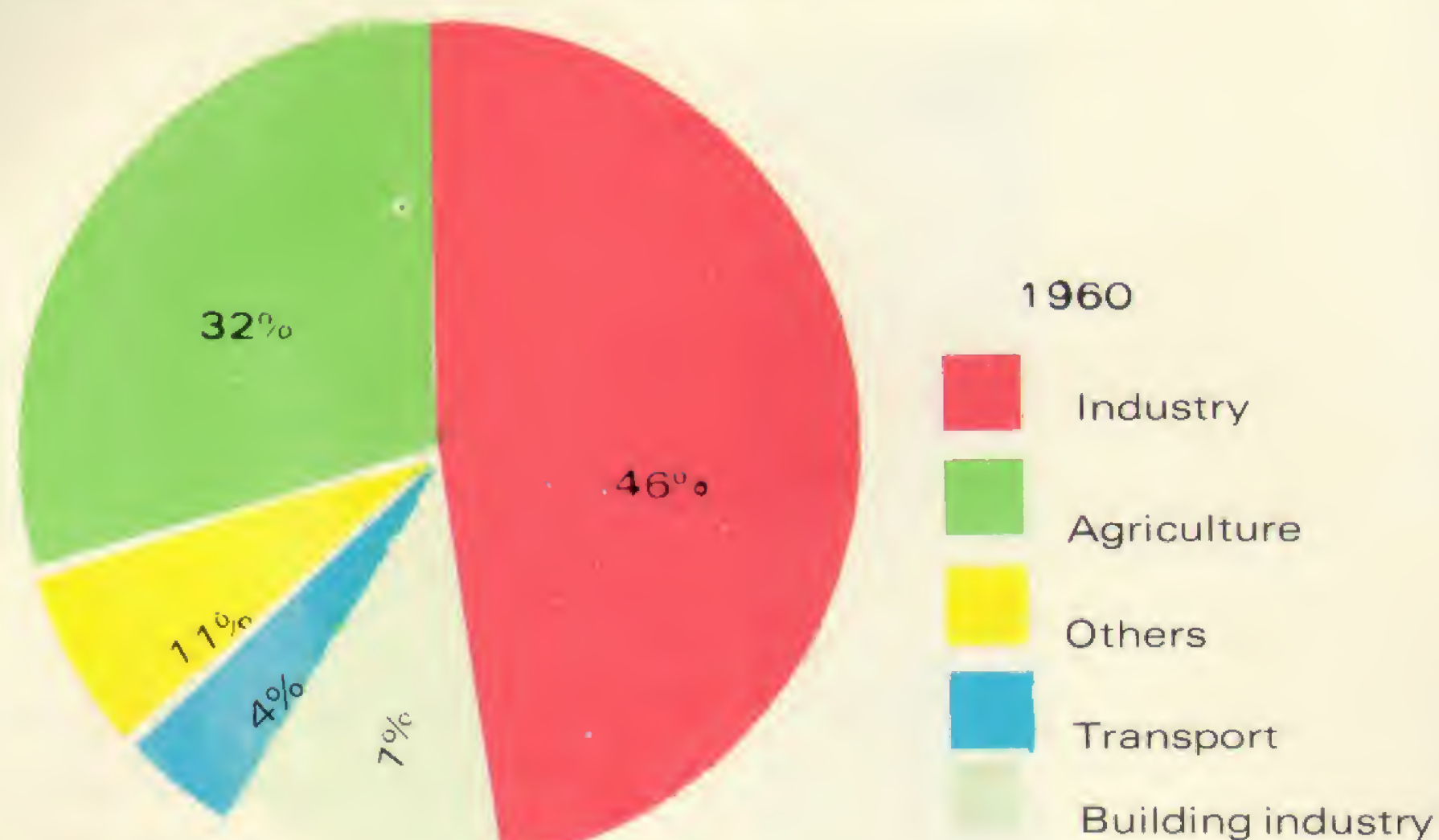
Successes have been achieved in numerous fields of the theoretical and applied sciences. Valuable minerals and raw materials have been discovered in the earth and they have become the basis of the development of the heavy industry. Scientists active in agriculture have introduced new industrial technologies. The engineering sciences are giving large-scale assistance in the introduction of the latest and most progressive methods in production.

The building of socialist society has ensured the rapid growth of the equipment and machinery placed at the disposal of the workers. The mechanization and automation of the labour operations are expanding continuously and new equipment is being introduced. In 1969 labour productivity in industry was nearly four times as high as in 1948. The machines and tractors used in agriculture are increasing all the time thanks to the vast assistance given by the Soviet Union.

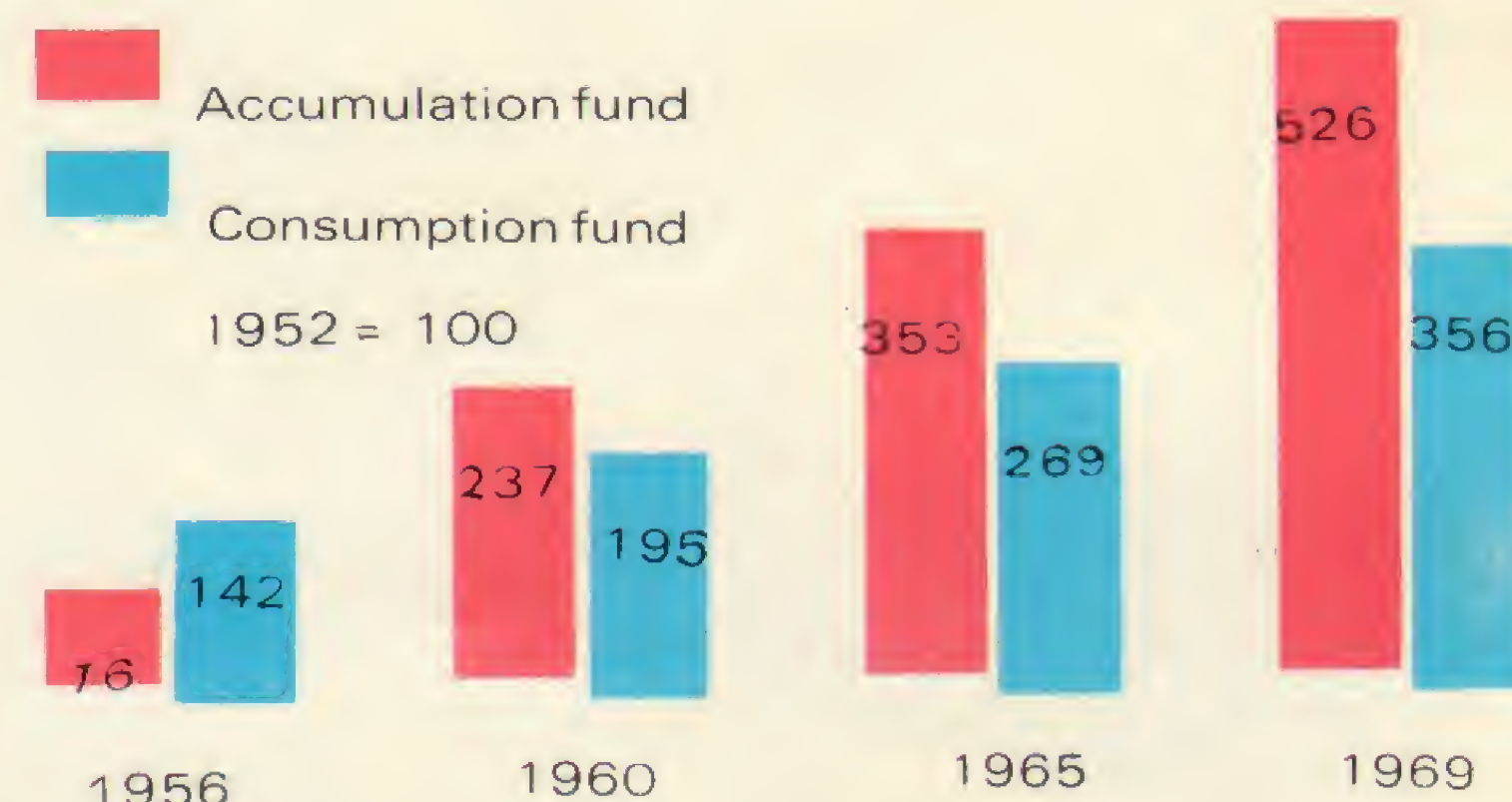
At present nearly 100 per cent of the ploughing, sowing and harvesting in Bulgarian farming are mechanized. Nearly 17 per cent of the railway lines have been electrified and high-speed diesel locomotives rapidly replace steam locomotives. Automatic telephone connections already exist now between the individual towns: Sofia-Pernik, Sofia-Plovdiv, Sofia-Varna and Sofia-Bourgas.

4. NATIONAL INCOME

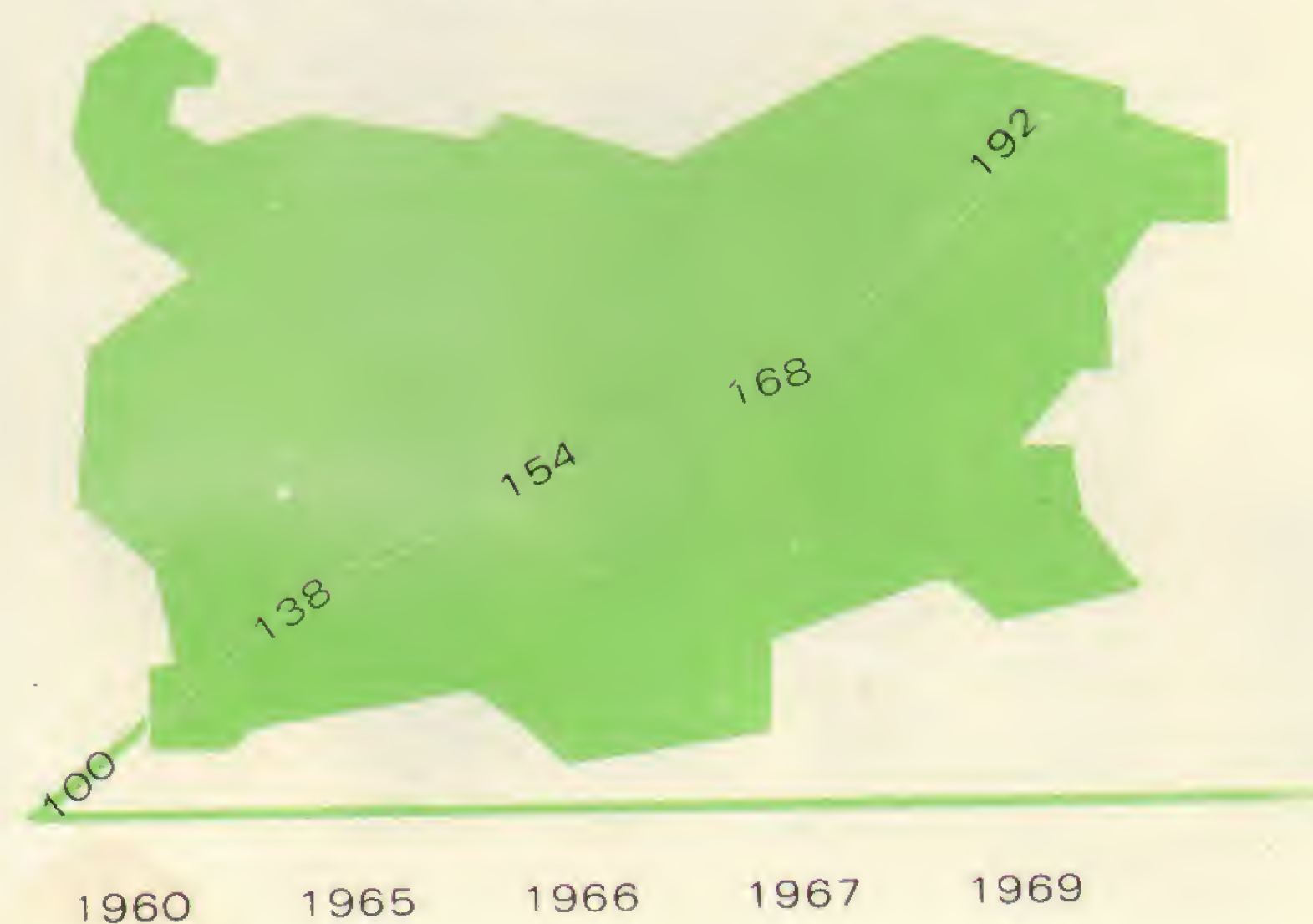
DISTRIBUTION OF THE NATIONAL INCOME BY



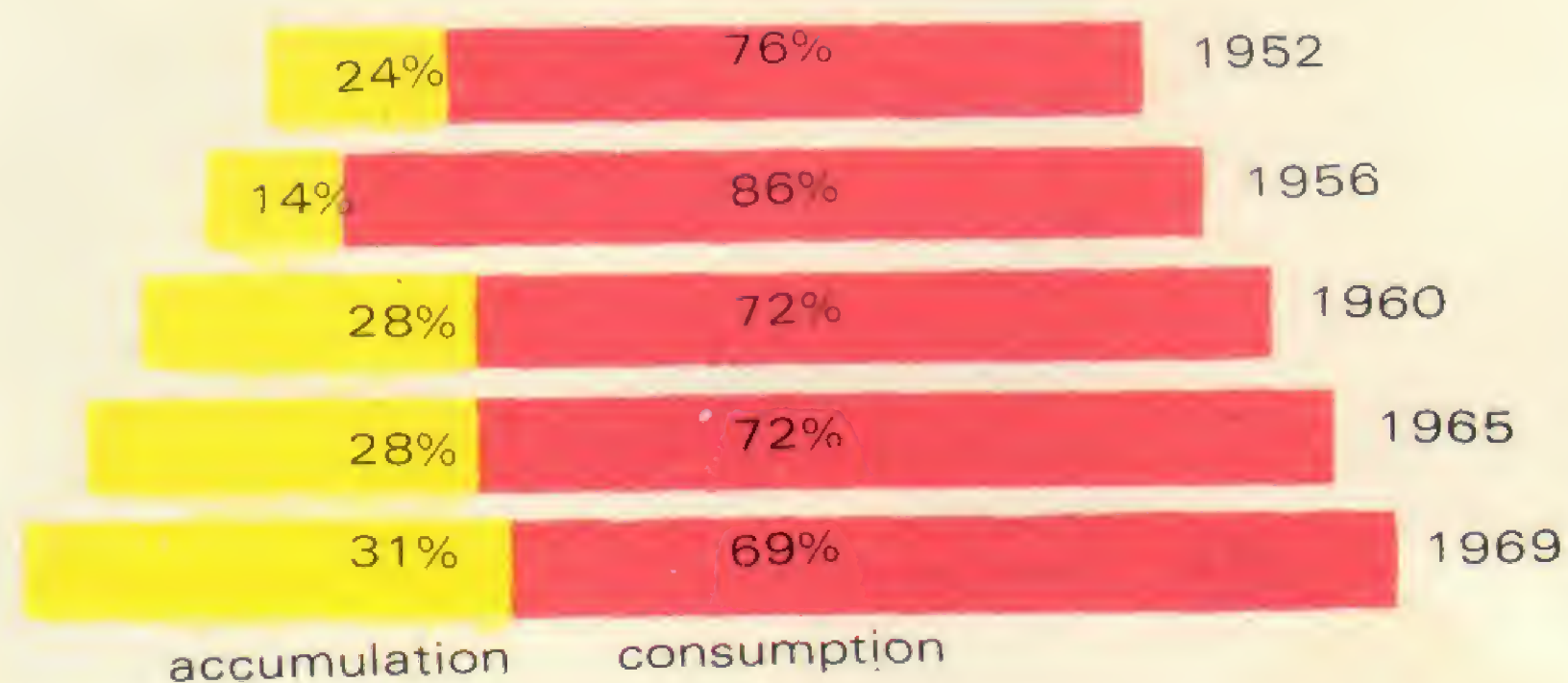
NATIONAL INCOME INDICES BY TYPE OF FUND



NATIONAL INCOME INDEX



UTILIZATION OF NATIONAL INCOME



The rapid development of the forces of production and the uninterrupted rise of labour productivity have led to a considerable increase in the national product and the national income. About three-quarters of the national income on an average are used for consumption by the working people according to the quantity and quality of the labour put in and one-quarter of it is set aside for expanding reproduction and above all for increasing the national capital equipment.

The national income produced in 1969 was more than 5 times higher than in the pre-war year of 1939, and per capita of the population, 4 times. The average annual rate of national income growth for the 1957-1969 period was 9 per cent and was 1.5 times higher in comparison with the 1953-1956 period.

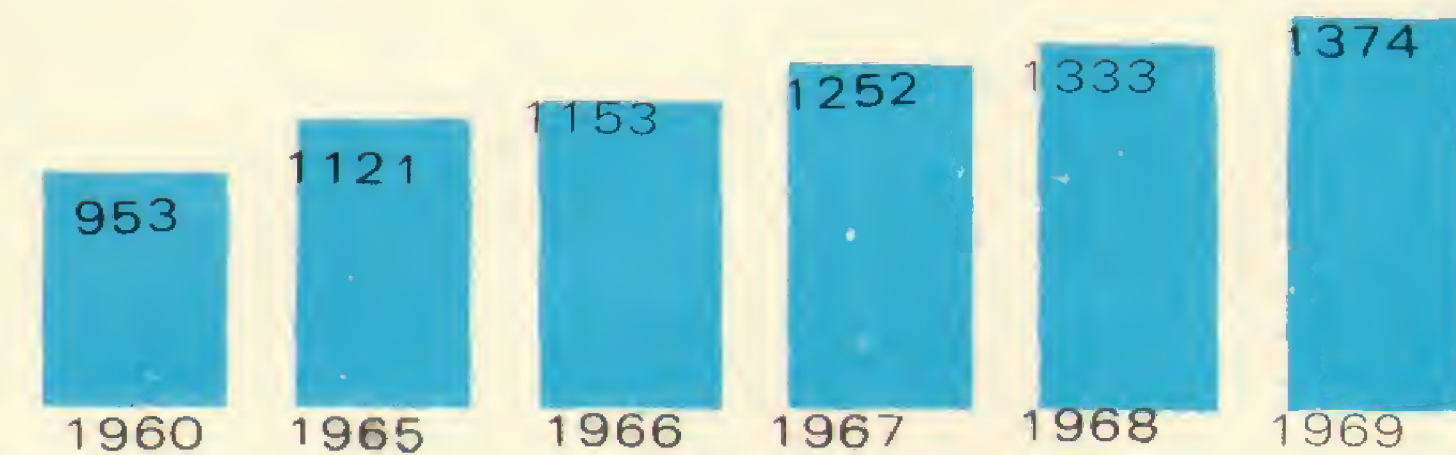
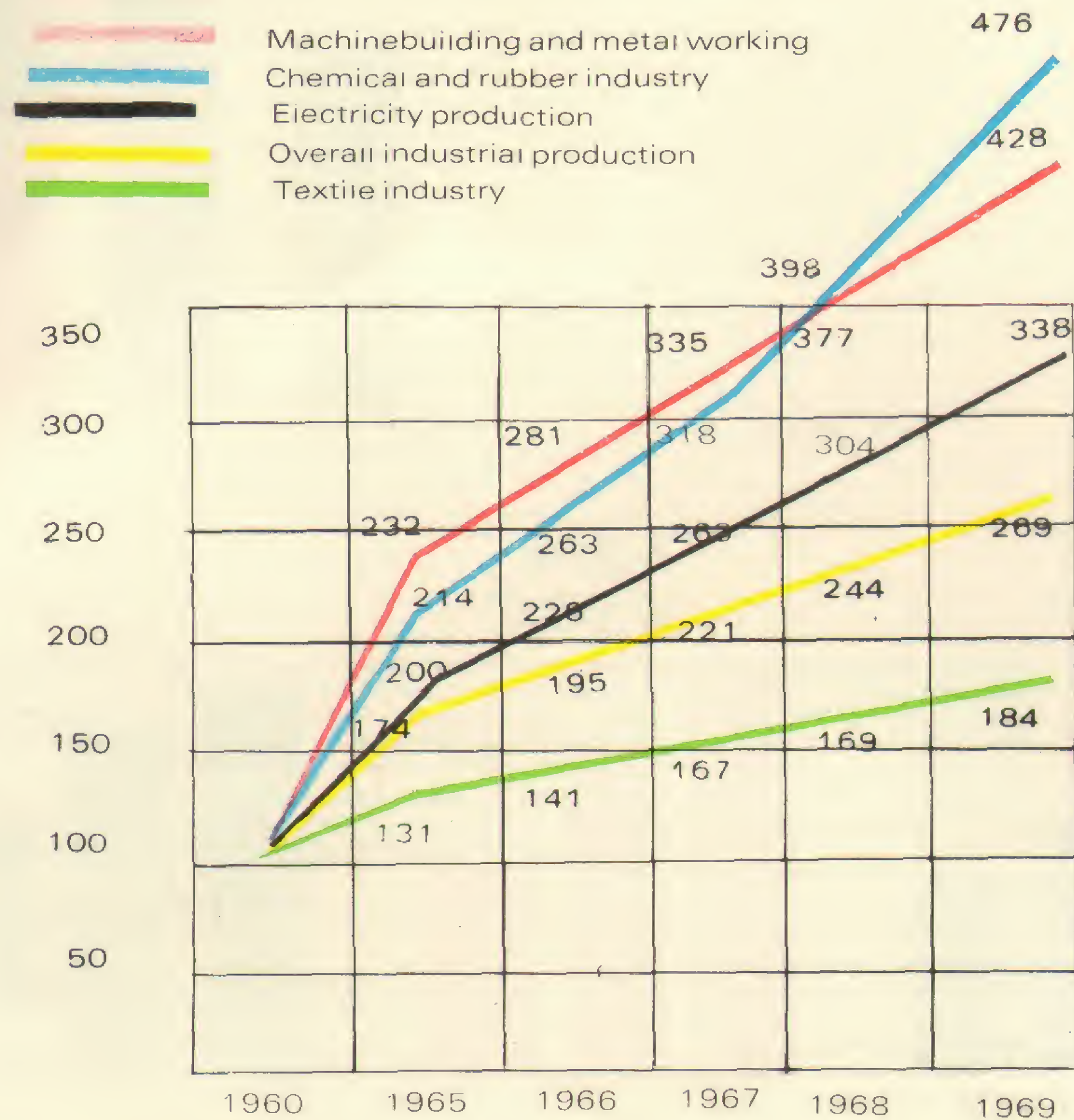
In 1969, in comparison with 1967, 99.9 per cent of the national income growth was the result of the increased labour productivity and only 0.1 per cent came from the increase in the number of the persons engaged in material production.

Essential changes have taken place also in the structure of national income. In 1969 51 per cent of the national income was produced by industry, whereas in 1939 industry accounted for a mere 15 per cent.

In 1969 national income on an average per capita of the population amounted to more than 1,000 leva.

5. INDUSTRY

AVERAGE ANNUAL WAGES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION WORKERS - IN LEVA



STRUCTURE OF OVERALL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION BY CERTAIN BRANCHES

	1960	1965	1969
Total	100	100	100
Electricity	2.0	2.3	2.5
Ferrous metallurgy	1.1	2.2	2.9
Non-ferrous metal-lurgy	4.4	4.4	3.3
Machine building and metal working	12.4	16.5	19.7
Chemical and rubber industry	3.7	4.8	6.7
Food industry	33.5	31.8	26.5

PRODUCTION OF SOME COMMODITIES

Unit		1960	1965	1969
Electricity	million kWh	4657	10244	17228
Coal	thousand tons	17147	26254	31167
Coke	"	20.4	737.6	800.2
Steel	"	253	588	1515
Zinc	"	16.9	65.8	75.8
Lead	"	40.4	93.4	95.1
Electric motors	thousand pieces	236	497	752
Metal-cutting machines	pieces	3145	8063	12783
Tractors	"	—	2800	3706
Electric trucks	thousand pieces	3.1	16.6	26.5
Wireless sets	"	157	130	160
TV sets	"	0.4	74	174

Until the end of World War II, industry in Bulgaria was marked by insufficient and one-sided development. An artisan character was predominant in the relatively developed production of the light and food industries. Such important industries as machinebuilding, metallurgy and the chemical industry either did not exist or were undeveloped. At the same time the inadequate concentration of production conditioned the low technical and organizational level of industry. On the eve of World II Bulgaria had some 3,500 mainly small-scale industrial enterprises and workshops which employed about 100,000 people.

The first step of the people's rule in the sphere of the country's industrialization was to nationalize the industrial enterprises. The placing of industry on a socialist foundation made it possible to achieve high rates in its development. Thanks to the cooperation with the Soviet Union and relying on its economic might, opportunities were created in new Bulgaria for the rapid development of industry by scientific and technological progress.

In 1969 the basic assets in industry have increased over 27 times in comparison with 1939, while the amount of electricity and other power available to labour has more than trebled during the 1961-1969 period.

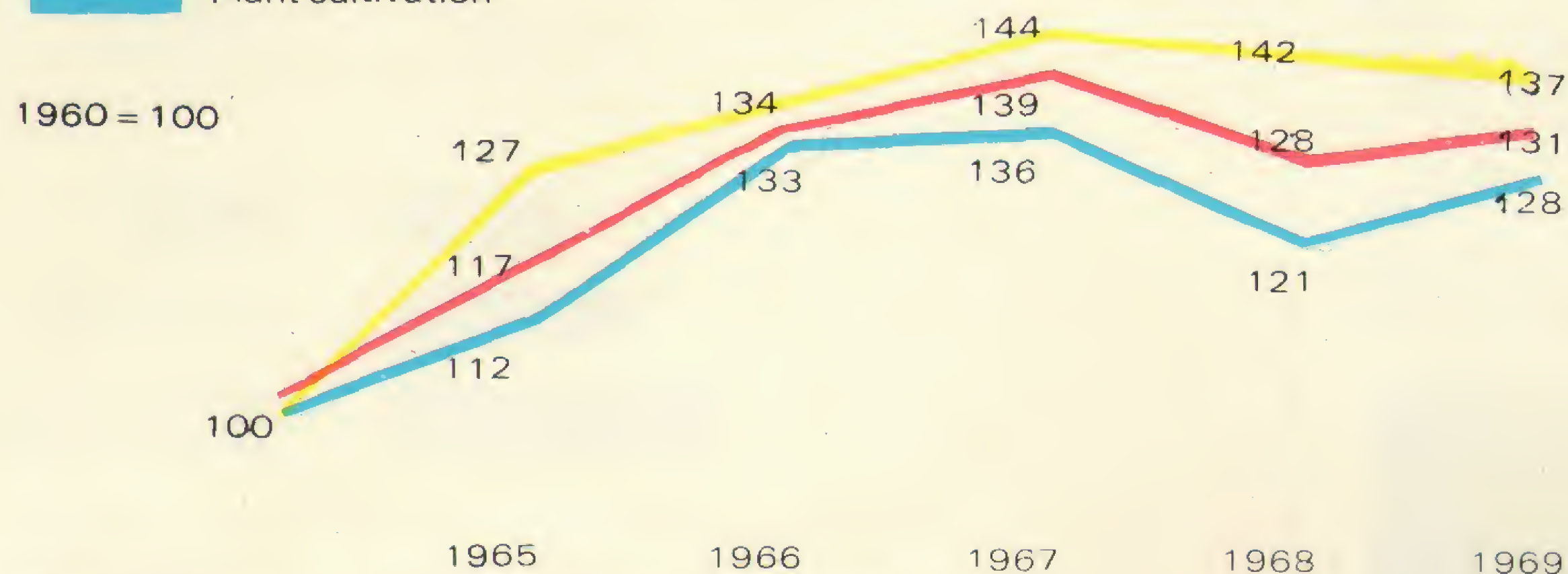
As a result of the rapid development of the forces of production, the output turned out by the industrial enterprises in 1969 was 33 times as high as the pre-war level. At present Bulgaria's industry turns out the entire 1939 industrial production in only 10 days.

The output of the industries engaged in the manufacture of means of production has increased particularly rapidly. The volume of production of these industries is now 7.5 times as big as in 1939. At the same time the production of consumer goods has increased 17 times.

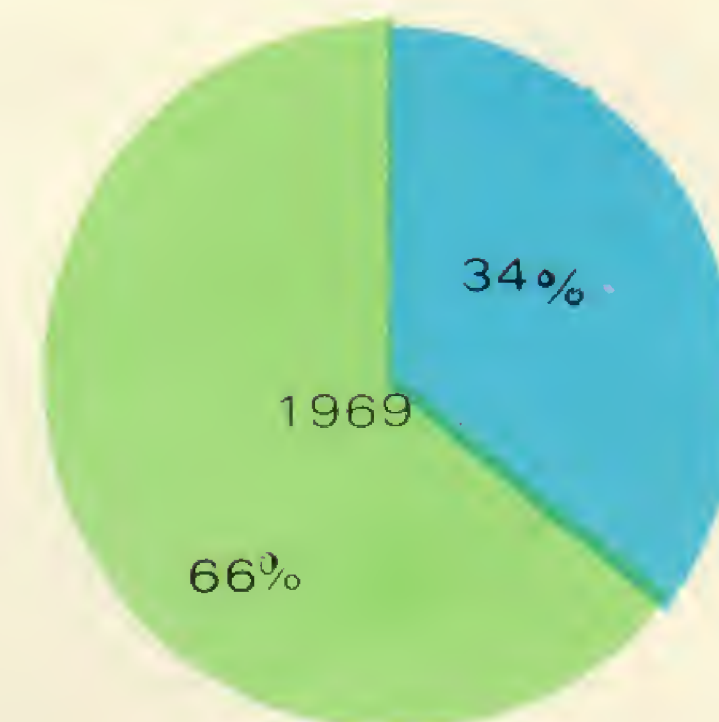
6. AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INDICES

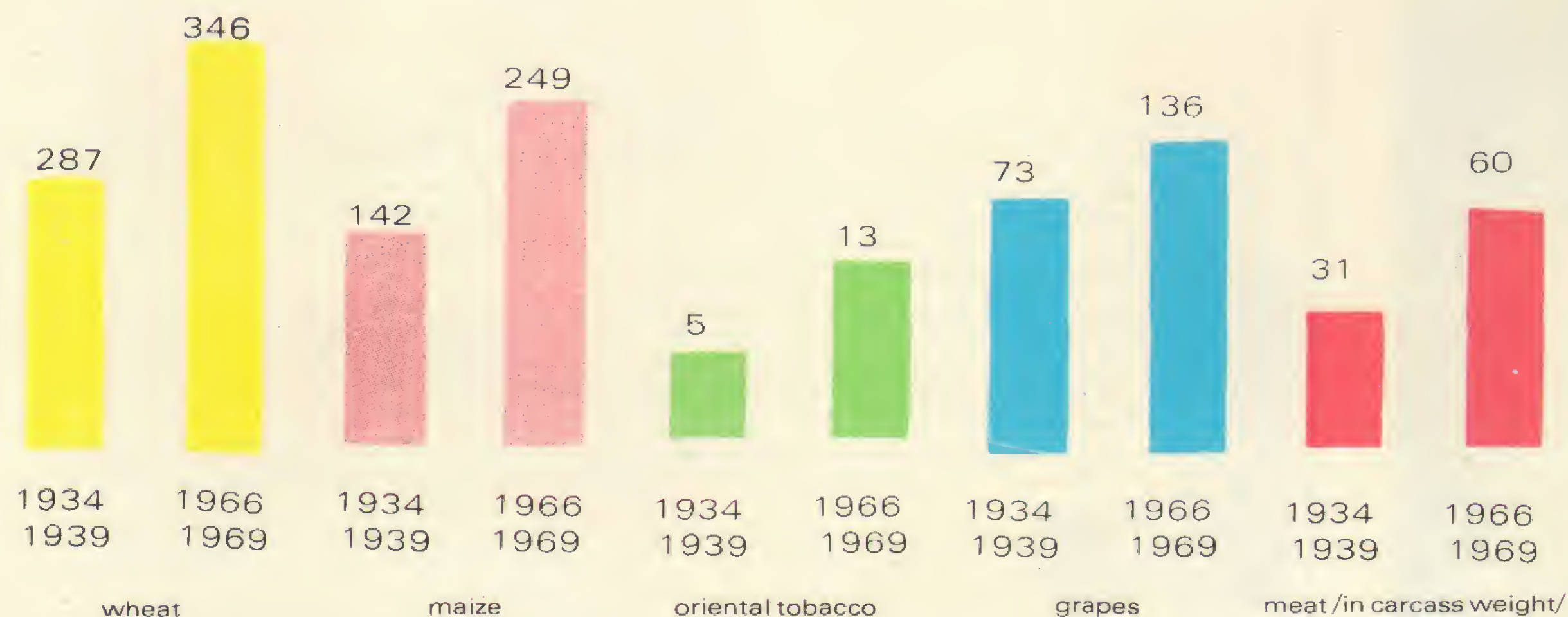
— Livestock husbandry
— Overall agricultural production
— Plant cultivation



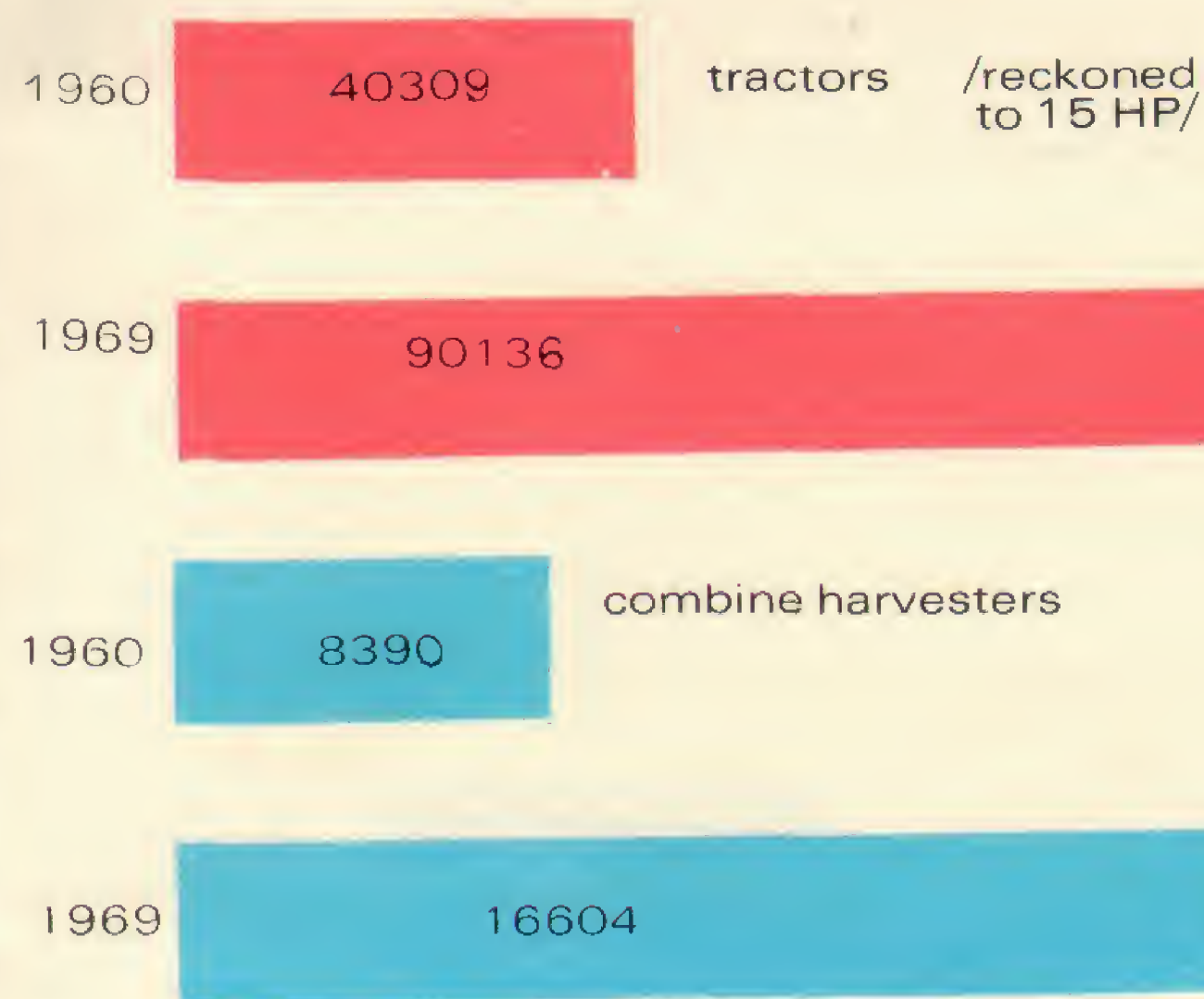
■ plant cultivation
■ livestock husbandry



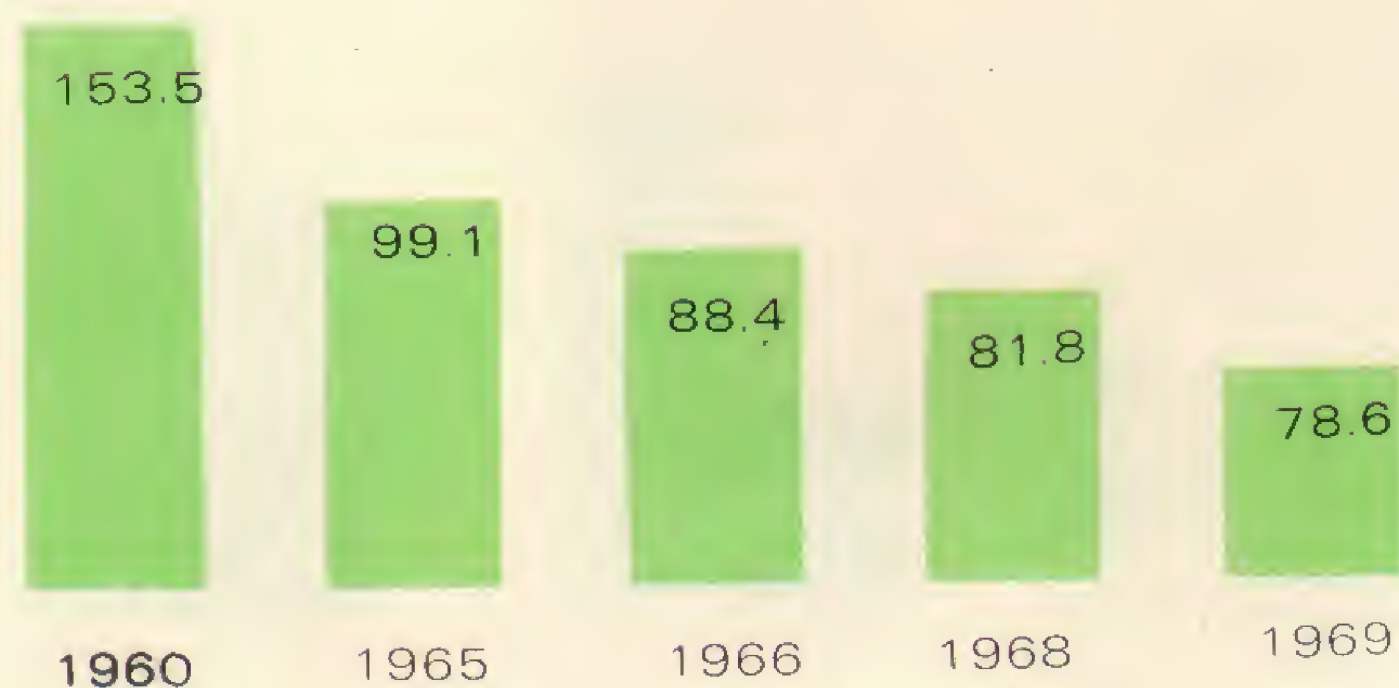
Production of some types of farm produce per capita of the population in kg



AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY - NUMBER OF PIECES



Fields cultivated by tractor on an average - in hectares



6

The victory of the socialist revolution found Bulgaria as a backward agricultural country, with small-scale and primitive farming. The land was split into 13 million plots. About 80 per cent of the active population was engaged in farming.

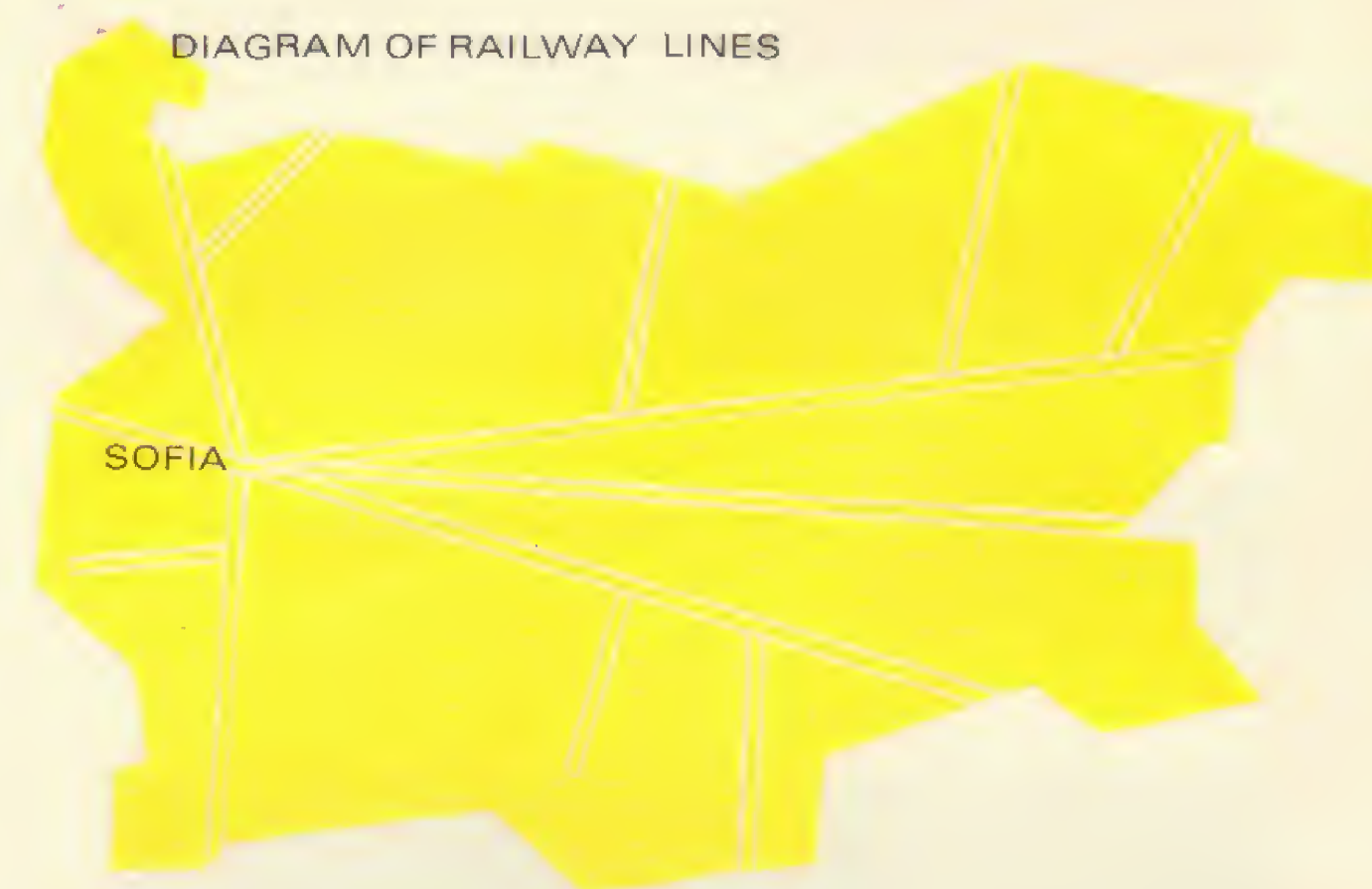
The development of Bulgarian agriculture has been carried out on the basis of the production cooperatives, the setting up of which began as early as 1944. By the end of 1944 there had been 110 cooperative farms in this country. During the following years the process of the establishment and expansion of cooperative farms was intensified. In 1969 there were 857 cooperative farms in Bulgaria, with an average 3,900 ha each. Seventy machine tractor stations, 32 repair enterprises and 22 irrigation systems were set up in the field of farming. As early as the first years after the war several thousands of tractors were supplied by the USSR. Large-scale construction of buildings for livestock breeding, store-houses and land improvement projects expanded on the cooperative and state farms. The application of fertilizers greatly increased.

The mechanization of agriculture, the rapid introduction of technical progress and science and the new organizational forms have led to a considerable rise and stabilization of the rates of agricultural production. In 1969 the pre-war level was exceeded more than twice. This increase has come solely from the intensive use of land. Particular attention has been paid to grain production. The average grain yield per ha rose from 11.8 kg before the war to 250 kg in 1969. Besides grain production, great attention is being paid also to the production of industrial crops, fruit and vegetables.

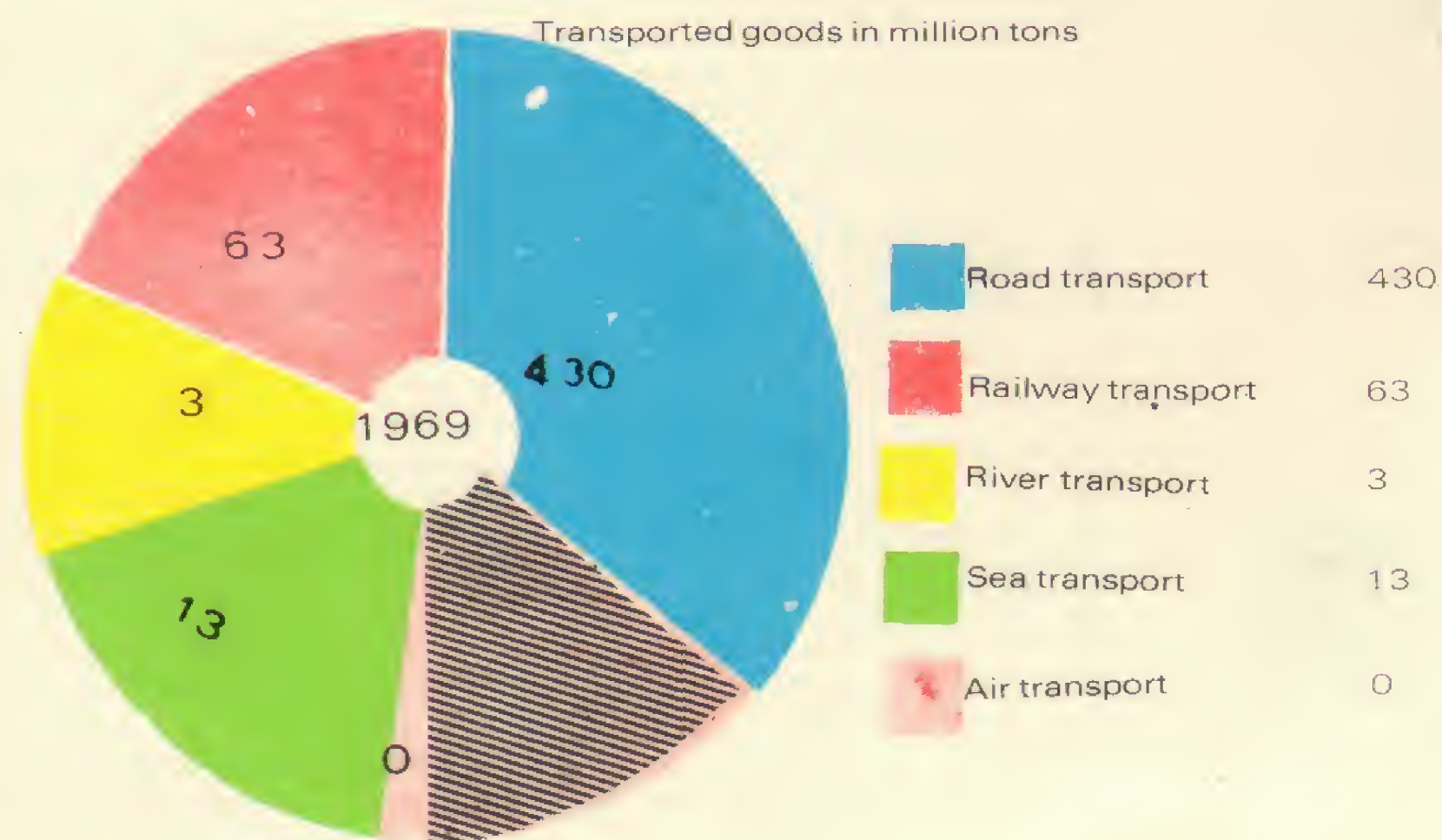
Thanks to the intensification of livestock husbandry, a marked increase has been achieved in the output of products of animal origin. The production of meat in 1969 nearly trebled in comparison with 1939. The output of milk has exceeded the 1,500 million litre mark, as compared with 669 million litres in 1939. In 1969 labour productivity in agriculture was nearly 4 times as high, per person engaged in it, as in the pre-war year of 1939.

7. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

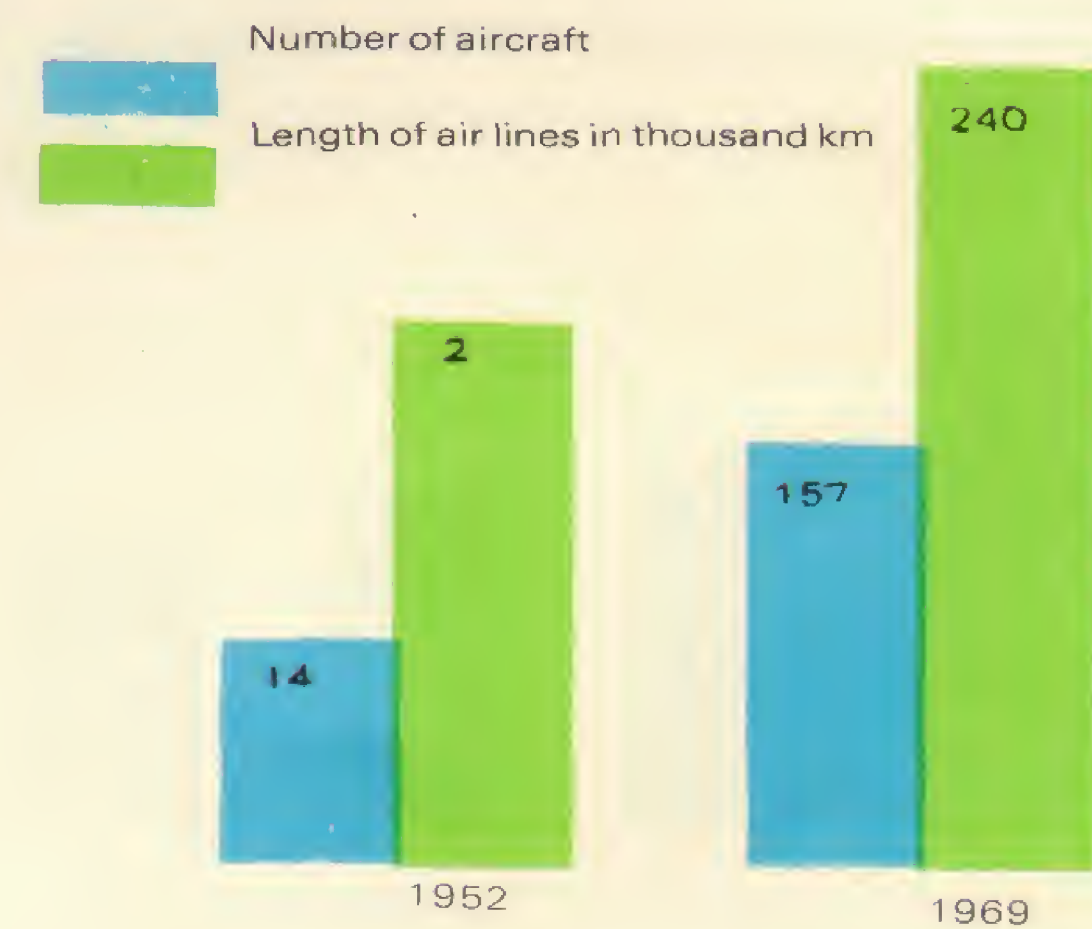
LENGTH OF RAILWAY LINES



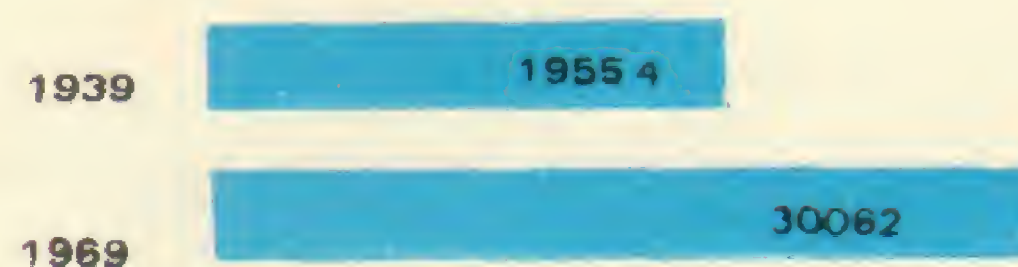
CARGO SHIP TONNAGE IN THOUSAND TONS



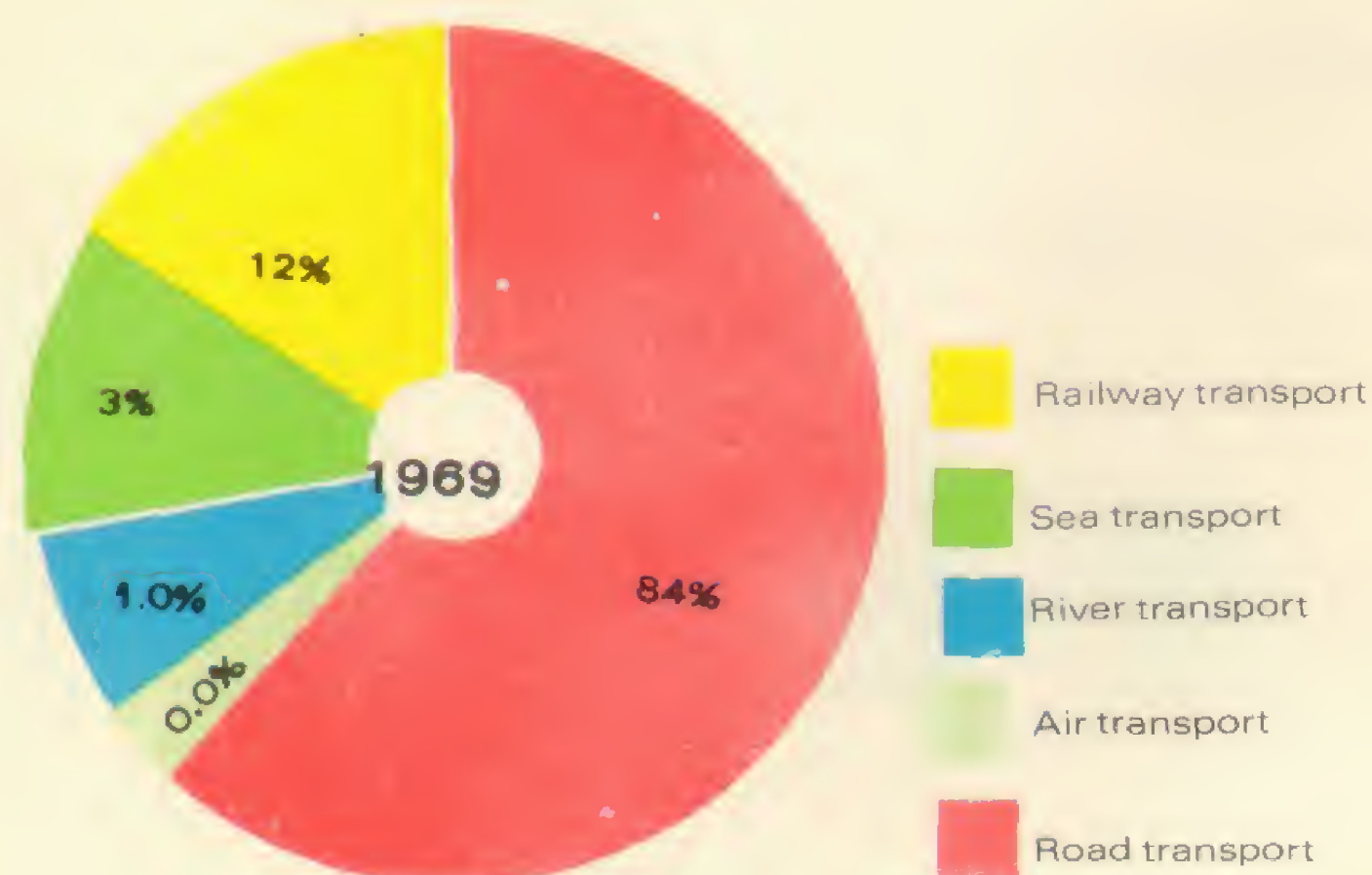
CIVIL AVIATION



LENGTH OF HIGHWAYS in km



PERCENTAGE OF THE VARIOUS TYPES OF TRANSPORT IN THE TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS



Transport and communications in pre-war Bulgaria were poorly developed and technically backward. The socialist reorganization of transport began after 1949. It was fully concentrated in the State and the principle of planning spread over all its branches.

The technical reconstruction of transport began in 1956, in railway transport there began the introduction of diesel and electrical traction, the network of road was subjected to a thorough reconstruction and all-round mechanization has been increasingly replacing manual labour at sea and river ports, while air services are linking up the PR of Bulgaria with many states.

The steep increase in transportation activities is the direct result of the intensive development of transport. The volume of the goods carried in 1969 was more than 12 times larger than in 1948.

The length of double-track railway lines has increased.

At present Bulgaria has a modern and well-developed network of highways, which creates conditions for road transport to develop at still higher rates. The length of road services between the inhabited places increased from 23.000 km in 1956 to 83.000 km in 1969.

The available cargo and passenger ships have been built and supply fully during the years of the people's rule. The work done by the merchant sea fleet during the 1956-1969 period has increased more than 30 times.

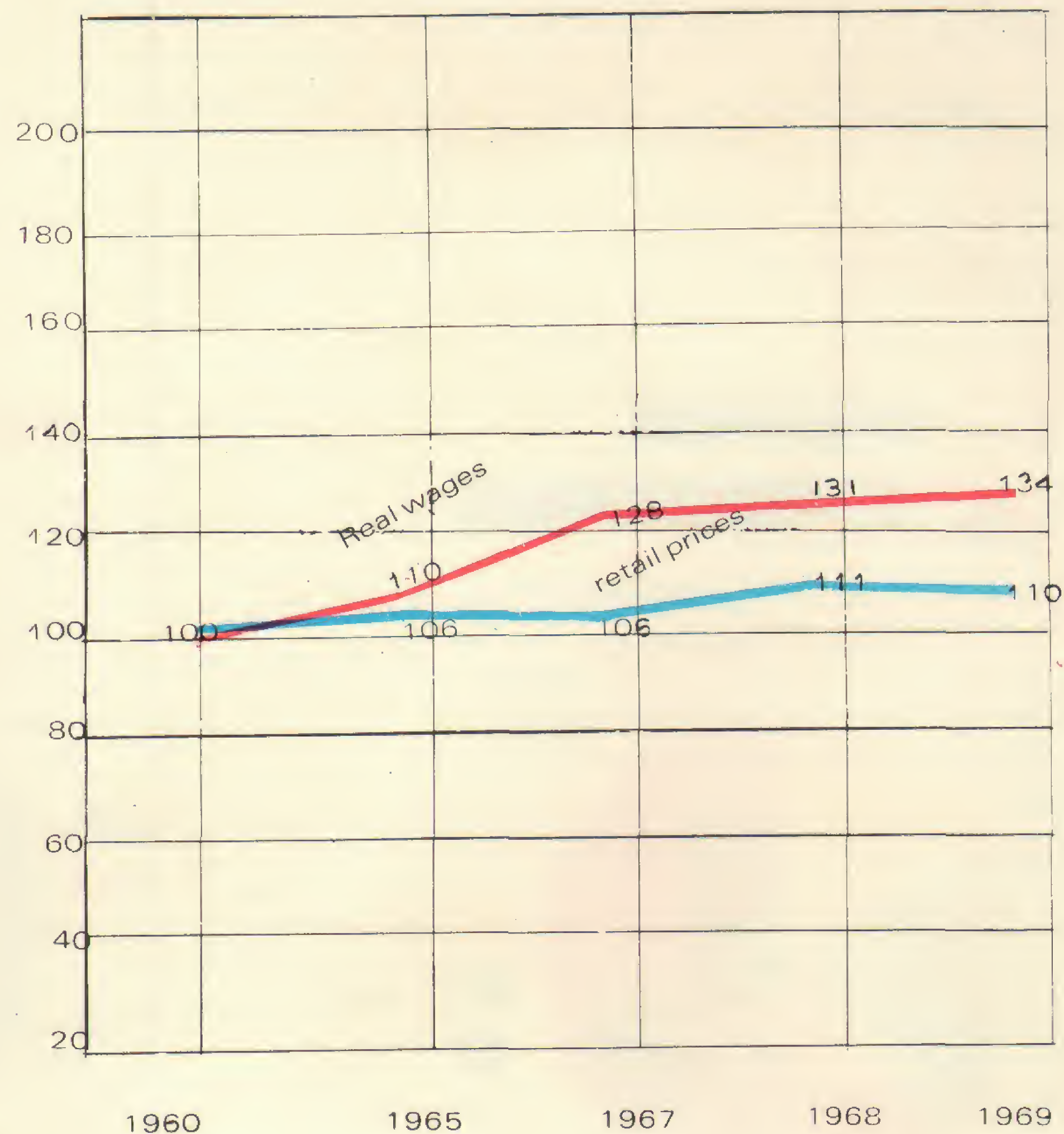
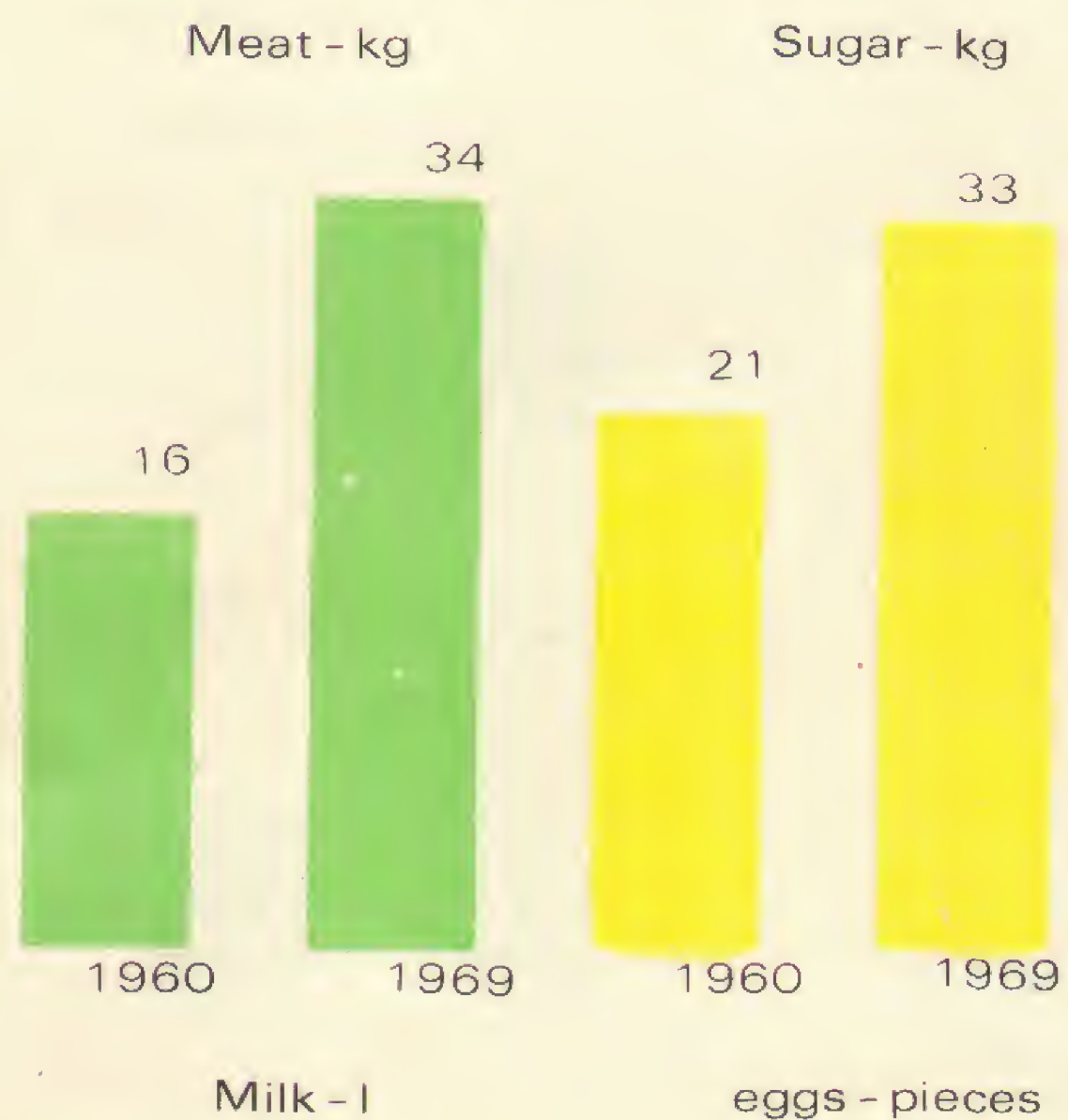
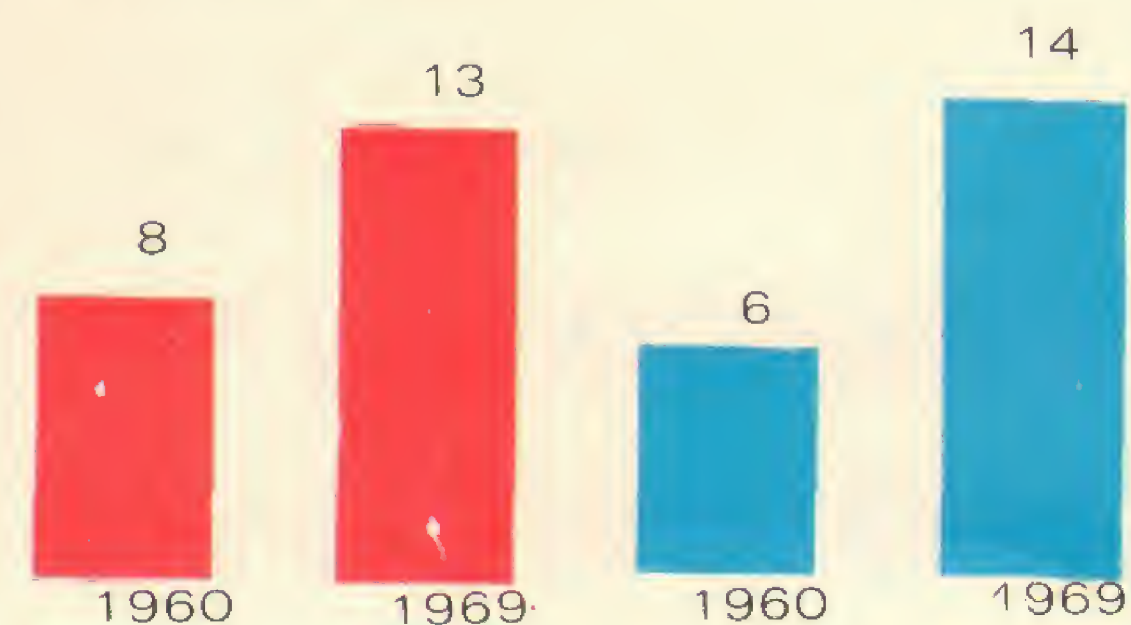
The planes of air transport have increased 6 times and the length of the international air services over 10 times during the last 12 years.

Postal, telegraph, telephone and radio communications also expanded greatly. The telephone posts trebled during the 1956-1969 period. A major expansion of the telephone network in the capital was achieved after the introduction of the one-million subscribers system

8. HOME TRADE

Sale of some goods in retail trade per capita of the population

FOODSTUFFS



RETAIL SALE OF SOME COMMODITIES PER
1,000 CAPITA OF THE POPULATION

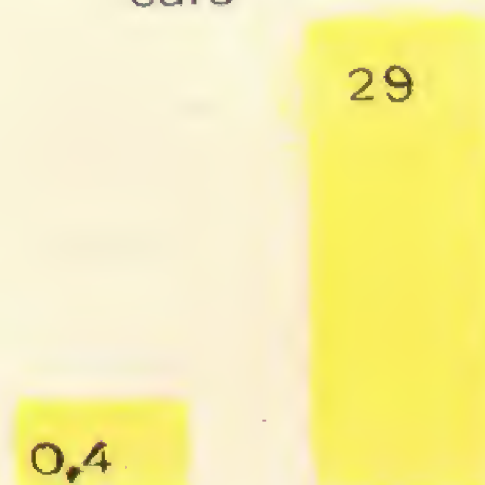
GOODS OTHER THAN FOODSTUFFS



1960 1969
sewing machines



1960 1969
cars



1960 1969
TV sets



1960 1969
refrigerators

The general economic backwardness of Bulgaria in the past put its imprint on home trade as well. The network of shops was inadequate. In their overwhelming majority the trade enterprises consisted of small shops and grocer's, unevenly distributed in the inhabited localities.

A broad network of trade establishments, shops, restaurants, pavilions, etc., provided with modern equipment and furniture, have been developed during the last few years. Another new 10,000 shops and 10,000 public catering establishments have been opened during the 1953-1969 period. An extensive network of canteens at enterprises, offices and educational establishments has been organized. By the end of 1969 there had been in Bulgaria nearly 50,000 trade establishments, consisting of 31,000 shops and 19,000 public catering establishments. The new forms of retail trade - self-servicing, open display of goods, delivery of goods at home, etc. - are being introduced and developed. Large trade establishments and trade complexes have been constructed in the big towns and consumer centres.

On the basis of the growth of the income of the population, the retail turnover of goods is increasing all the time. In comparison with 1948 it has increased more than 8 times and per capita 7 times.

The rapid increase in the sales of goods has been accompanied by changes in the structure of the retail turnover of goods. The sales of goods other than foodstuffs, particularly of goods for durable use, are increasing more quickly.

9. FOREIGN TRADE

EXPORTS
million leva

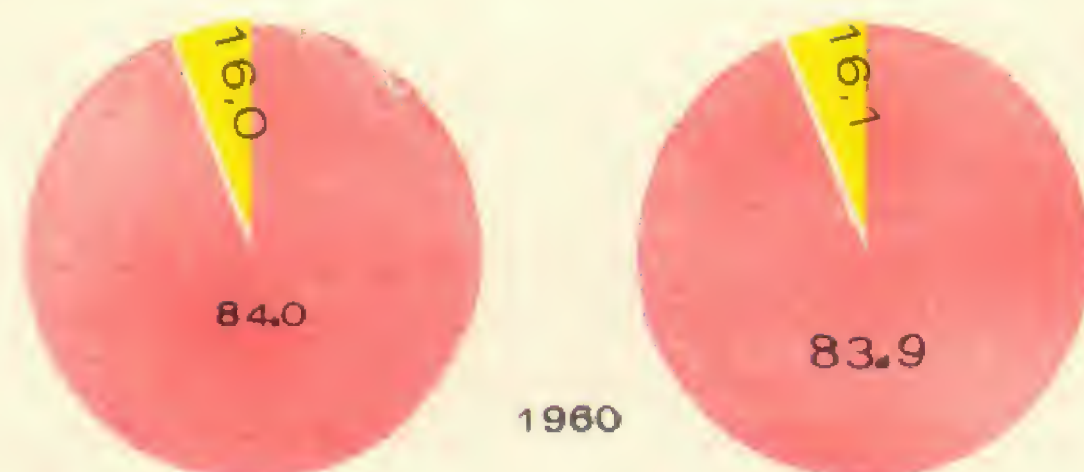
IMPORTS
million leva



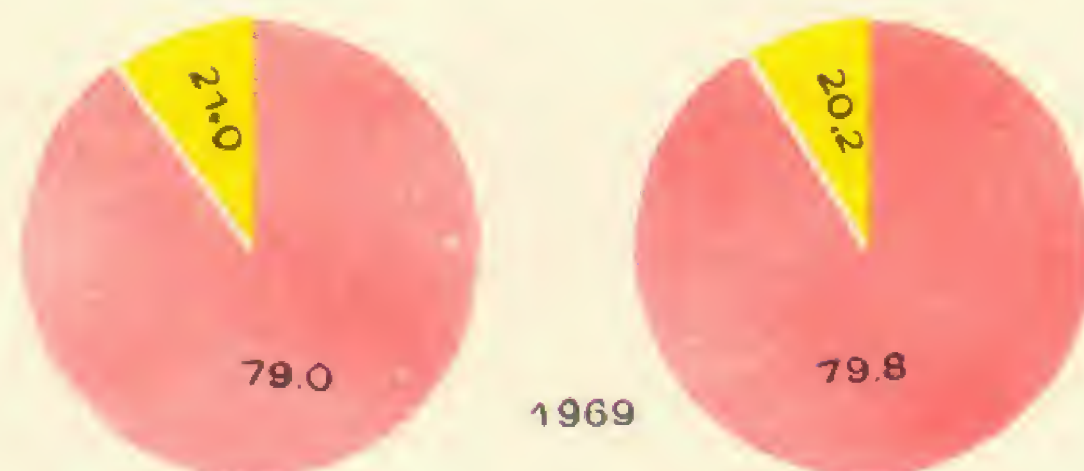
EXPORTS

%

IMPORTS



1960



1969

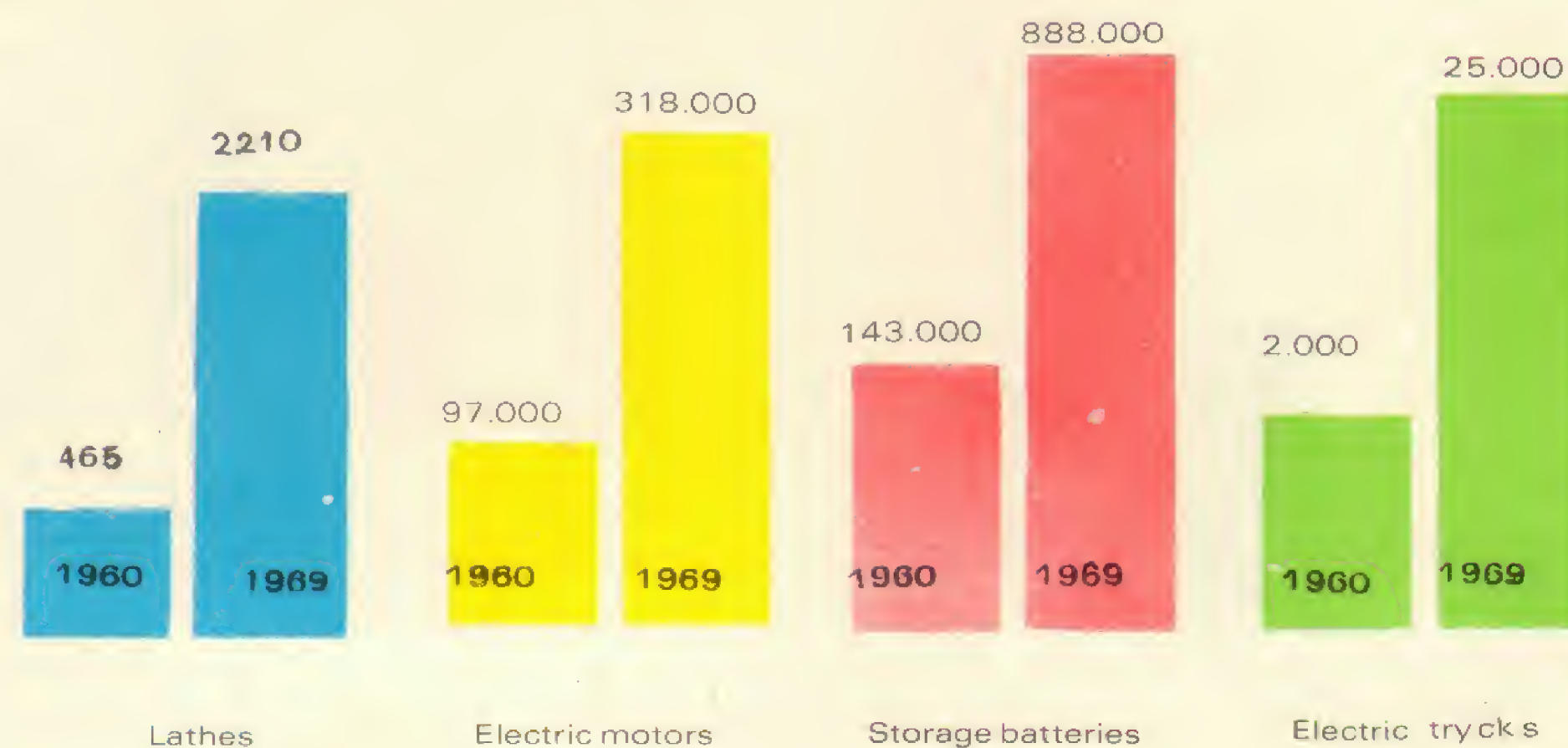
socialist countries

non-socialist countries

PERCENTAGES OF THE EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM THE USSR OF THE TOTAL VOLUME IN 1969



EXPORT OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES



Percentages of the means of production and consumer goods in exports



The foreign trade of capitalist Bulgaria characterised the poverty of her economy. Industrial products were almost lacking in the country's export list.

The entire export in 1939 amounted to the modest sum of 63 million leva, of which 26 million leva worth of tobacco. Practically the entire export, over 99 per cent, came from agriculture.

The Soviet Union was the first country with which the people's rule in Bulgaria concluded a trade agreement. On the basis of this agreement in 1945 the USSR supplied us with 138 000 tons of goods which were a reviving flow for the country's economy. Bulgaria is developing the most active trade with the socialist countries and above all with the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

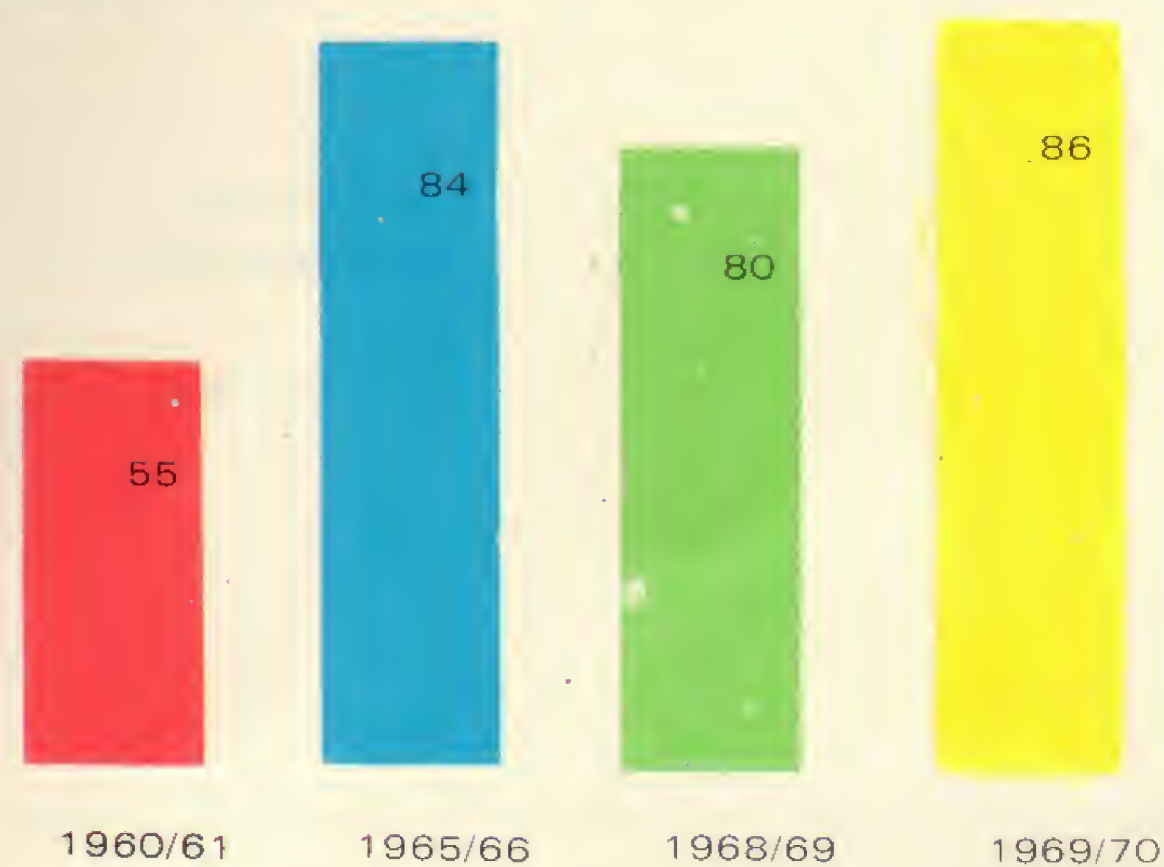
In 1969 the physical volume of the country's trade was 16 times greater than in 1939. More than three-quarters of this trade are effected with the socialist countries, and more than half of it, with the Soviet Union. The USSR is our main trading partner. Machinery and equipment with the inscription "Made in the USSR" put their imprint on the material and technical base of all branches of the national economy. Second in this trade ranks the German Democratic Republic, followed by Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, etc. Bulgaria is developing mutually advantageous trade also with the non-socialist countries. Among the developed capitalist countries Italy, the German Federal Republic, Austria, Great Britain, Switzerland, France, etc. are our main partners. Our economic ties with the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are also making headway. Our trade with these countries rose from 41 million leva in 1960 to 240 million leva in 1969.

The export of industrial goods of non-agricultural origin makes up more than 45 per cent of the total volume of exports, and only the machinery and equipment for production purposes, more than one-quarter. The export of processed and non-processed farm products has increased several times, although its percentage of total exports is consistently decreasing. Imports ensure a considerable proportion of the machines and raw materials needed by industry and meet the continuously rising material and cultural requirements of the working people.

Bulgaria is regularly taking part in a number of fairs and exhibitions of world-wide fame at which she displays the latest products of her industry. In 1969 Bulgaria had trade relations with 112 countries.

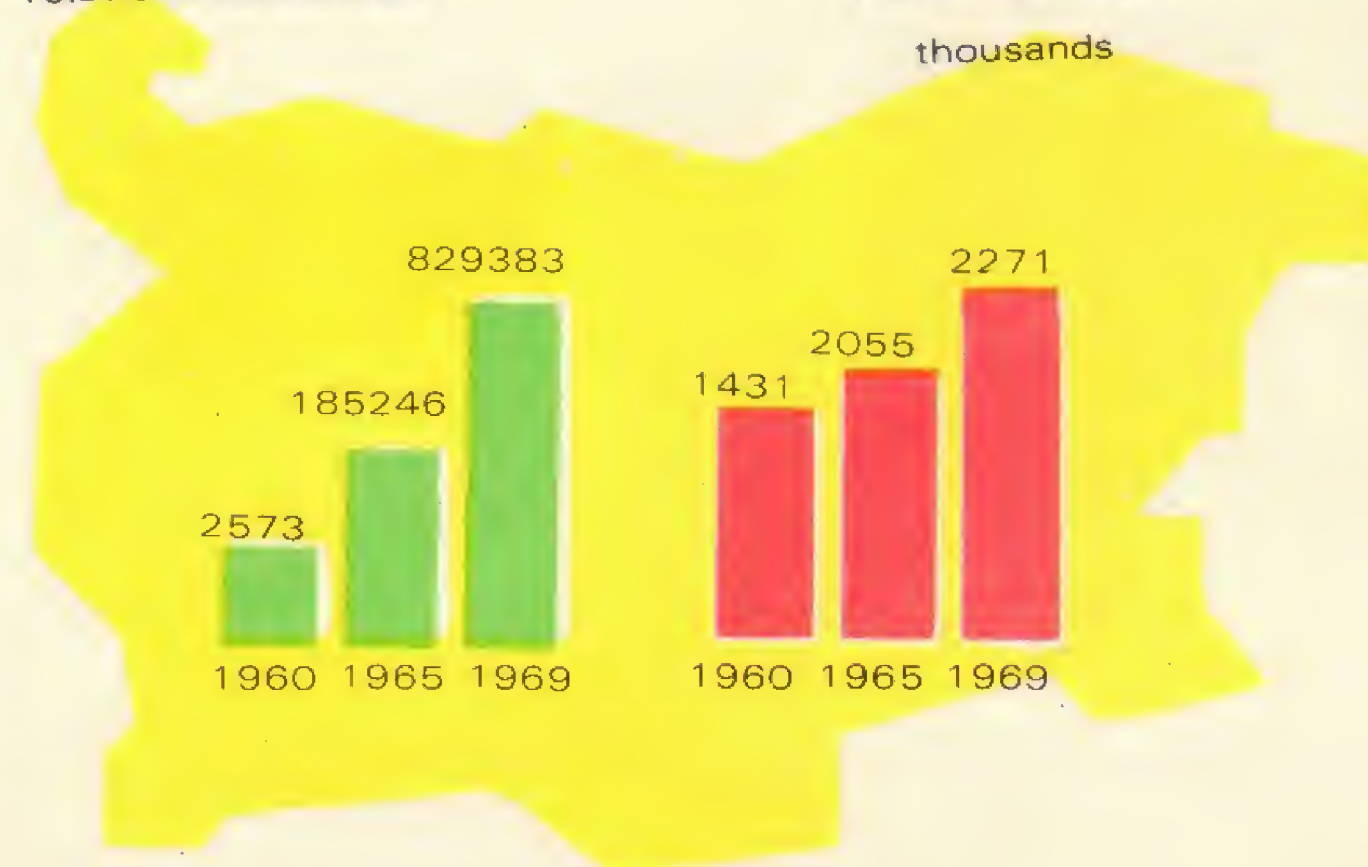
10. HEALTH, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

STUDENTS - THOUSANDS



Television subscribers

Radio subscribers
thousands

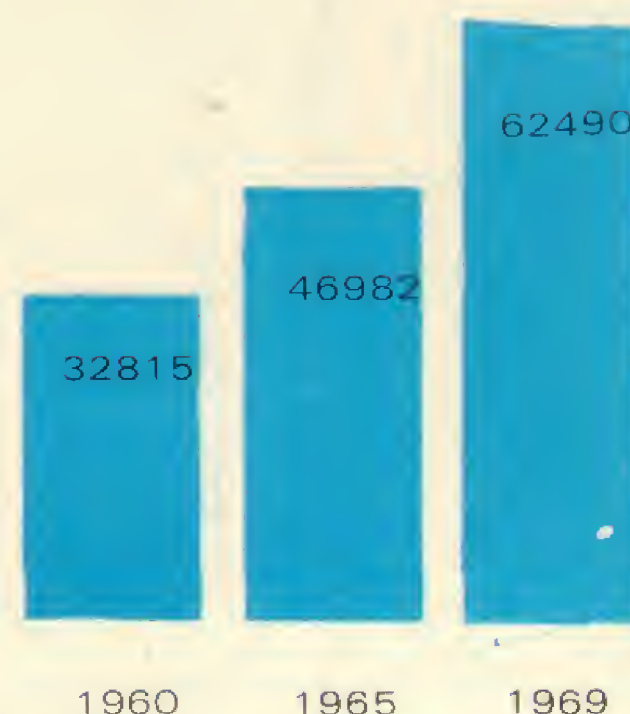
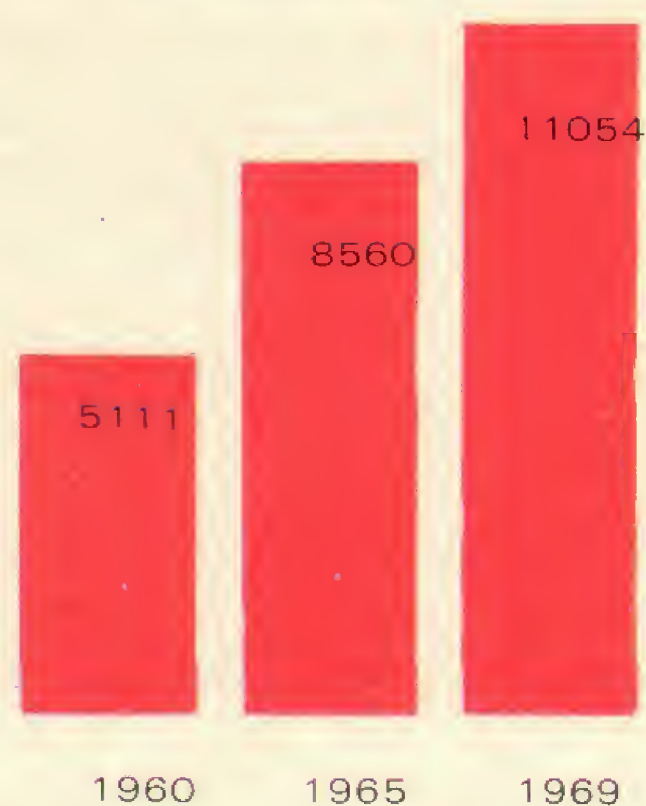
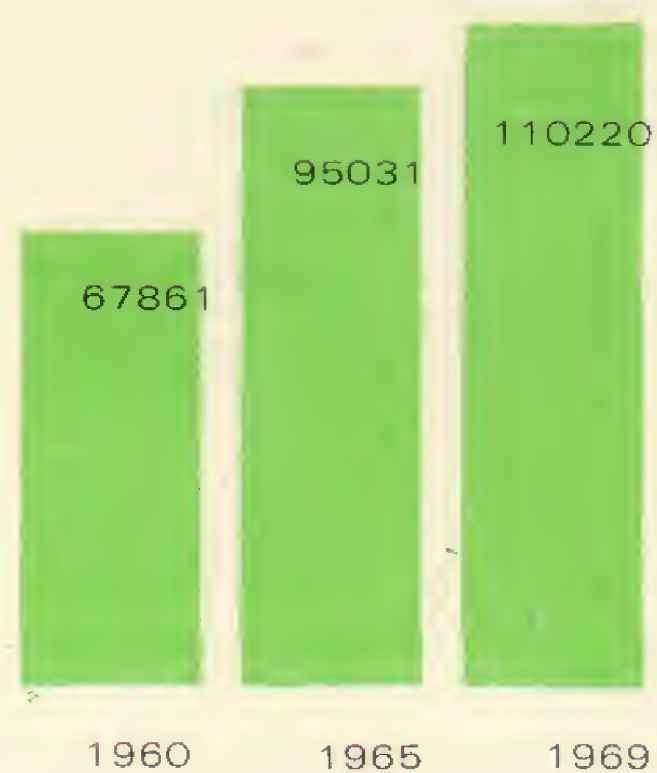


BEDS

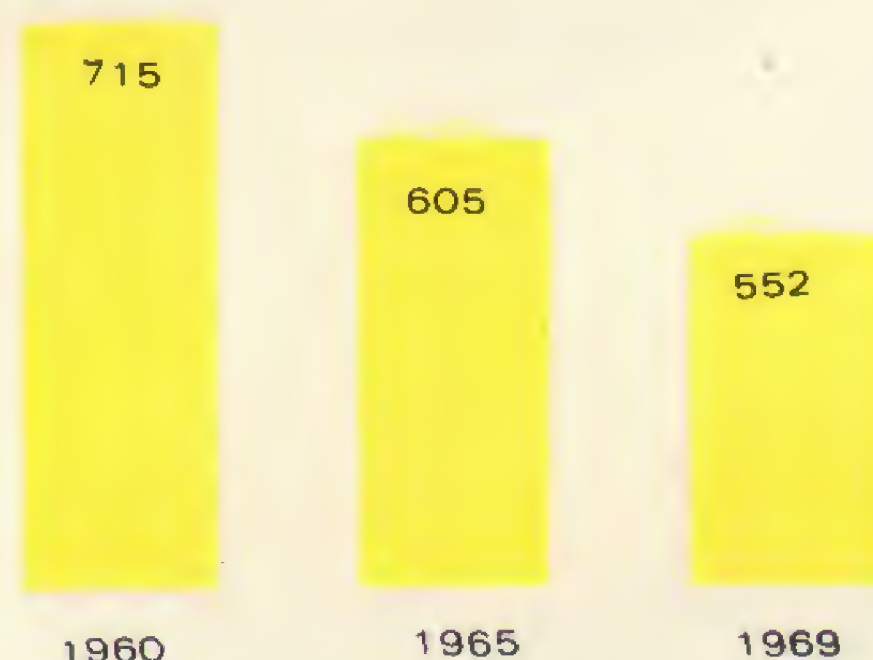
In the health service
network

At social welfare
establishments

At rest homes

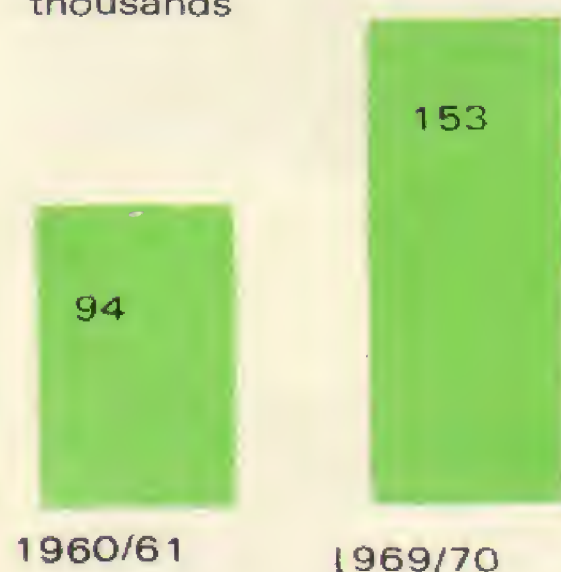


POPULATION PER ONE PHYSICIAN



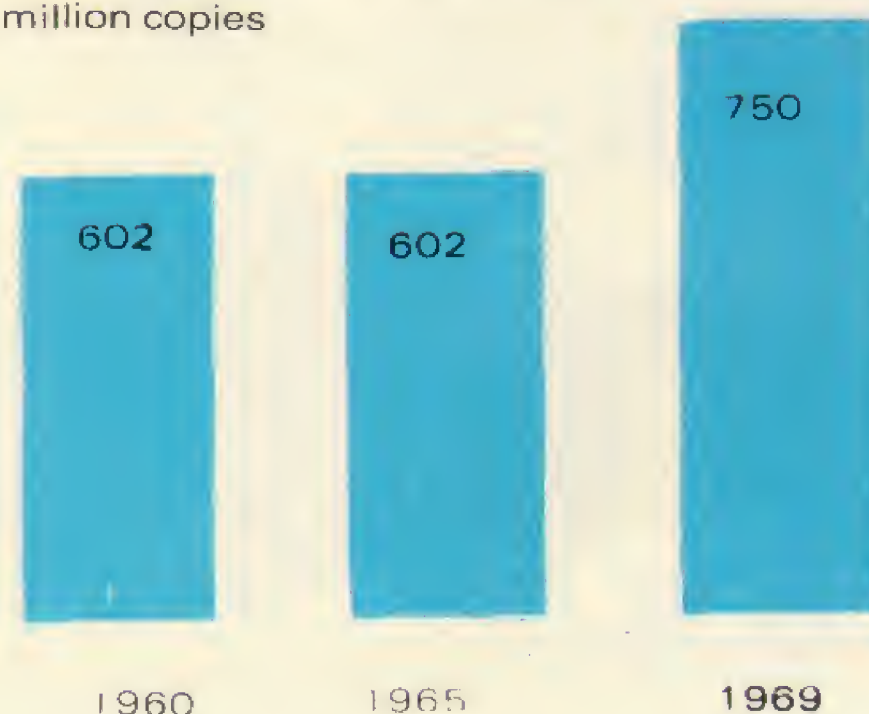
STUDENTS AT TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

thousands



ANNUAL NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

million copies



10

In pre-revolutionary Bulgaria a small part of the population was provided with free medical assistance. For the overwhelming part of the population medical assistance was inaccessible. At present the population in Bulgaria enjoys general free medical assistance. An extensive network of medical establishments has been developing. Highly qualified physicians, dentists and other medical personnel are working at the medical establishments and medical research institutes. By the end of 1969 in this country there had been over 4 times more physicians and 3.7 times more dentists than in 1944. There has also been a considerable increase in the number of medical personnel with secondary education: doctor's assistants, midwives and medical nurses.

Schools are playing an important role in the development of a new awareness. Whereas in the past about 100,000 children failed every year to attend school, now all children are included in the obligatory eight-form education. During the 1970/71 academic year 1,561,000 boys and girls are being trained at all types and degrees of schools. The vocational-technical and technical schools alone are training 267,000 students which are over 5 times as many as those in capitalist Bulgaria. Higher establishments of learning occupy a special place in the training of specialists. Eight times more students are now attending the higher establishments of learning than in 1939, with 96 students per 10,000 members of the population as compared with 16 in 1939.

Profound changes have taken place in the country's cultural life. The cinema, theatre, reading clubs, libraries and many other cultural institutions are ever more widely entering in the way of life of the people. During the pre-war period the network of cinemas in this country was insufficiently developed: in the whole country in 1939 there were only 155 cinemas, mainly in the towns. Their number in 1969 exceeded 3,000. Fifteen feature films, 120 shorts and 65 newsreels are annually produced in Bulgaria.

Theatrical art and its showings have come within the reach of the wide strata of the population; they are attended by 5 million spectators. In 1969 the Bulgarian Concert Direction arranged nearly 9,000 concerts attended by about 4 million people in this country.

There are in Bulgaria now 145 museums annually visited by about 9 million people, a large proportion of whom are foreigners.

11. INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

FOREIGN VISITORS OF THE PR OF BULGARIA
in thousands

	1960	1965	1969
TOTAL including	201	1084	2131
Austria	6	26	31
Great Britain	1	19	39
Belgium	0.8	6	11
German Democratic Republic	33	85	135
German Federal Republic	9	84	165
Greece	2	25	22
Italy	2	11	32
Poland	14	46	148
Rumania	7	30	128
USA	3	9	15
USSR	20	60	149
Hungary	3	19	50
France	5	21	46
The Netherlands	1	5	13
Czechoslovakia	42	67	159
Switzerland	1	5	9
Sweden	0.4	4	13
Yugoslavia	6	140	345





Bulgaria is one of the few countries in the world in possession of such favourable tourist resources: mild climate, excellent sea and mountain resorts, mineral springs and picturesque scenery.

In the past tourism was poorly developed in Bulgaria. At present Bulgaria is a developed tourist country. Several major tourist resorts have been developed: "Golden Sands" and "Drouzhba" near the town of Varna, "Sunny Beach" near the town of Bourgas, "Albena" and others, with a considerable material base - hotels, restaurants, camping sites, transport vehicles, travel bureaux etc.

The development of the tourist industry, the visa-free regime and the simplified formalities have encouraged a rapid increase in the number of foreign tourists visiting this country. During the 1964-1968 period, i.e. in 4 years alone, the number of foreign visitors to this country increased more than fourfold. More than 70 per cent of the foreigners visiting Bulgaria for rest and tourism stay more than 5 days.

The Bulgarian tourist organizations are continuously expanding their activity on the travel of Bulgarian citizens abroad. Annually nearly 300,000 Bulgarian tourists visit foreign countries, and half of them avail themselves of the services of "Balkantouriste" when on holidays and tourism

abroad. In 1969 Bulgaria was visited by 2,131,352 foreigners.

12. DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS



BULGARIA MAINTAINS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES :

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Afganistan | 28. Ghana | 59. Poland |
| 2. Albania | 29. Great Britain | 60. P.D.R of Korea |
| 3. Algeria | 30. Greece | 61. Provisional |
| 4. Argentina | 31. Guinea | Revolution- |
| 5. Austria | 32. Hungary | ary Gover- |
| 6. Belgium | 33. Iceland | ment of South |
| 7. Brazil | 34. India | Vietnam |
| 8. Burma | 35. Indonesia | 62. PR of South |
| 9. Burundi | 36. Iran | Yemen |
| 10. Cambodia | 37. Iraq | 63. Rumania |
| 11. Canada | 38. Italy | 64. Senegal |
| 12. Central African | 39. Ivory Coast | 65. Sierra Leone |
| Republic | 40. Japan | 66. Singapore |
| 13. Ceylon | 41. Jordan | 67. Somalia |
| 14. Chile | 42. Kenya | 68. The Sudan |
| 15. China | 43. Kuwait | 69. Sweden |
| 16. Congo /Bra- | 44. Laos | 70. Switzerland |
| zzaville/ | 45. The Lebanon | 71. Syria |
| 17. Congo /Kin- | 46. Libya | 72. Tanzania |
| shasa/ | 47. Luxembourg | 73. Tunisia |
| 18. Cuba | 48. Mali | 74. Turkey |
| 19. Cyprus | 49. Malaysia | 75. UAR |
| 20. Czechoslovakia | 50. Mauritania | 76. Uganda |
| 21. Dahomey | 51. Mongolia | 77. Upper Volta |
| 22. Denmark | 52. Morocco | 78. Uruguay |
| 23. DR of Vietnam | 53. Nepal | 79. USA |
| 24. Ethiopia | 54. The Nether- | 80. USSR |
| 25. Finland | lands | 81. Yemen |
| 26. France | 55. Norway | 82. Yugoslavia |
| 27. German De- | 56. Nigeria | 83. Zambia |
| mocratic | 57. Pakistan | |
| Republic | 58. Peru | |

13. BULGARIA IN THE SYSTEM OF THE COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE



The establishment of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in 1949 was an objective necessity with a view to a closer economic cooperation among the socialist countries. In its character, goals and tasks CMEA is an international economic organization which is thoroughly different from the economic unions and closed groups of the capitalist states.

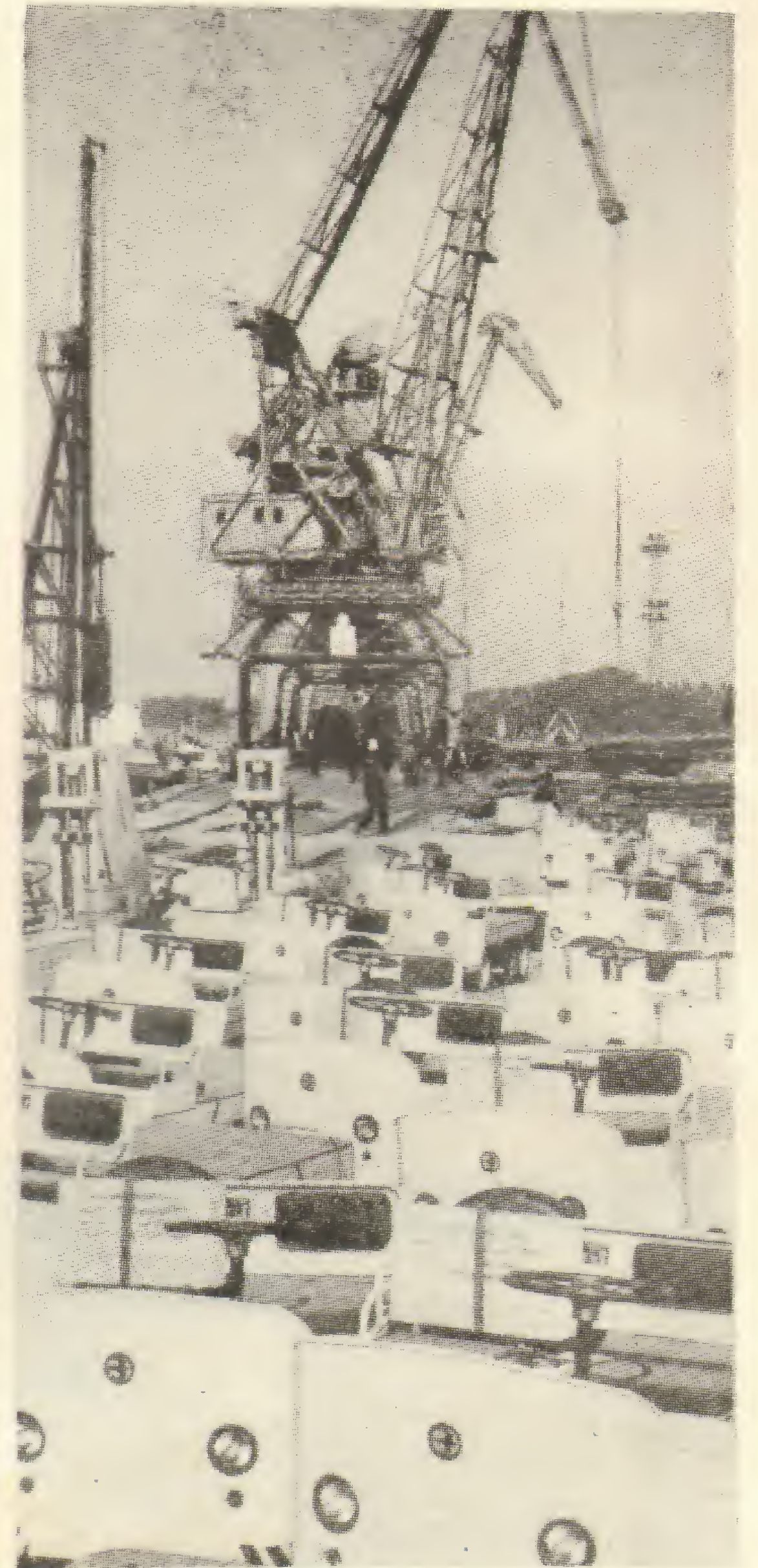
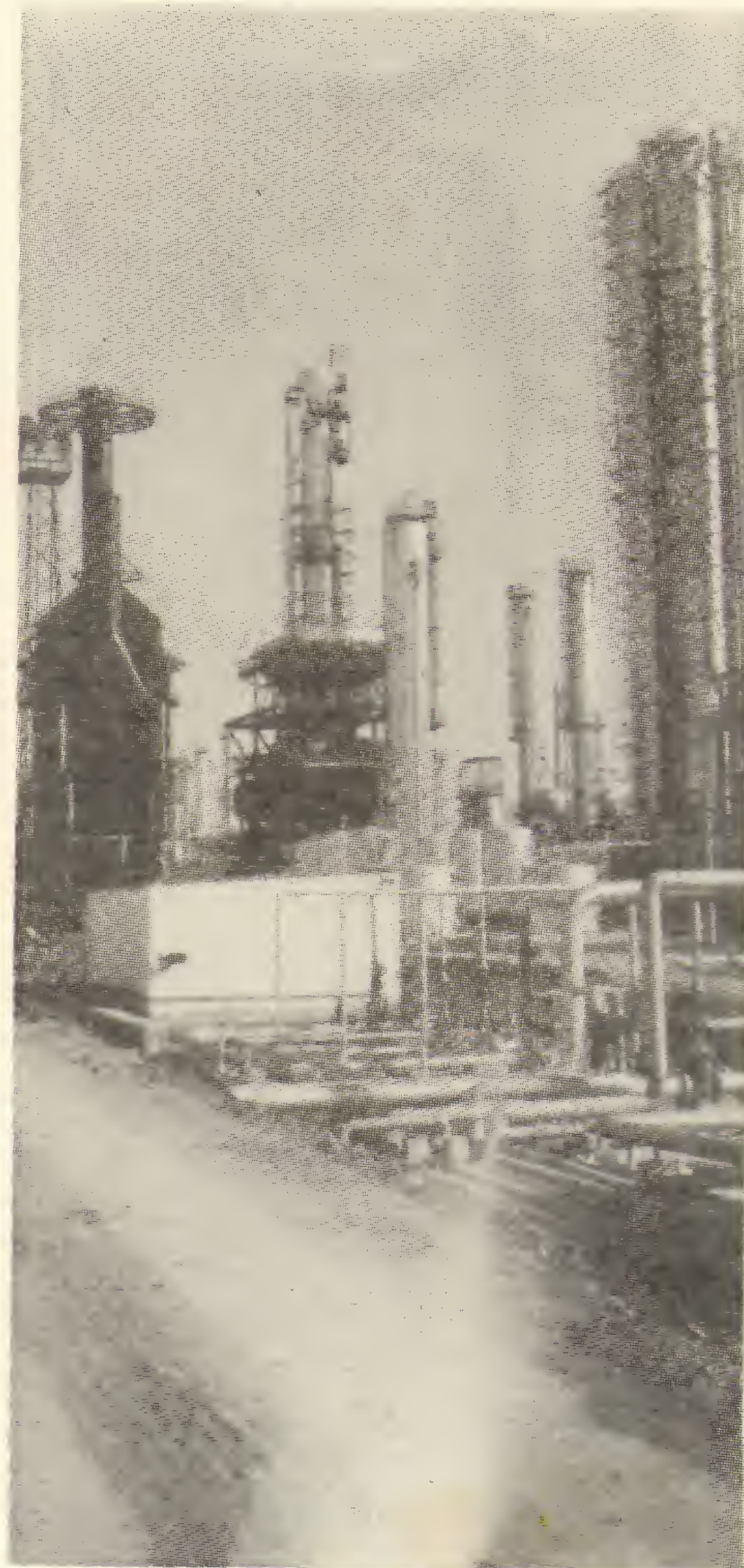
This country's socialist industrialization has been achieved mainly with the aid of the member-countries of CMEA and above all that of the USSR.

With the assistance of the USSR alone more than 160 industrial enterprises have been constructed in this country.

Three-quarters of Bulgaria's foreign trade is with the CMEA member-countries, and 50 per cent with the USSR alone.

Within the framework of CMEA and on the basis of bilateral agreements this country has undertaken to specialize in the manufacture of electric trucks, electric hoists, electric motors, control and measuring instruments, machinery and equipment for the food, light and chemical industries, ships, etc.

Thanks to the international socialist specialization and joint production Bulgaria is an exporter also of certain types of agricultural produce. Bulgaria is also taking part in the international organizations of CMEA, such as the Joint Railway Wagon Pool, the United Power System, the United Atomic Research Institute, etc. Bulgaria and Hungary have set up such inter-state economic enterprises as Agromash and Intransmash, for the study and introduction of new developments in transport and the mechanization of agriculture.



C O N T E N T S

Population	4
Material and technical base and manpower	6
Science and technical progress	8
National income	10
Industry	12
Agriculture	14
Transport and communications	16
Home trade	18
Foreign trade	20
Health, education and culture	22
International tourism	24
Diplomatic relations	26
Bulgaria in the System of CMEA	28

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